

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Thursday, June 1, 1978. Temp 26-32. Windy, clear, no rain. LONDON: Thursday, June 1, 1978. Temp 18-22. Windy, clear, no rain. NEW YORK: Thursday, June 1, 1978. Temp 21-27. Windy, clear, no rain. CHICAGO: Thursday, June 1, 1978. Temp 21-27. Windy, clear, no rain. ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 29,613

\*\*

PARIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1978

Established 1887



DISARMING PROTEST — Members of anti-war groups, including the Women Strike for Peace and SANE, demonstrate

for disarmament outside the offices of the U.S. State Department in Washington during the current NATO summit meeting.

## Bids for Aid of War-Shattered Economy

### Vance Shifts Stand on a Zaire Conference

By Graham Harvey

WASHINGTON, May 31 (NYT) — Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said last night that the United States would participate in a Paris conference with other Western nations next week to discuss means of reviving the economy of Zaire in the aftermath of the invasion by exiles based in Angola.

Earlier, the State Department spokesman, Fiodding Carter 3d, had indicated that the meeting in Paris would examine collective methods of restoring military security and stability to Zaire's war-torn Shaba province.

Mr. Vance did not rule out discussion of defense and security matters in Paris, but said the meeting had been called mainly to prepare for a conference in Brussels the following week that would try to agree on a program for Zaire's economic recovery and the rescheduling of its burgeoning foreign debt.

The secretary appeared to go out of his way to emphasize that the United States was concentrating on economic matters in Zaire rather than any collective defense arrangement for that country in which Washington would play a noncommittal supportive role, as it did after the invasion of Shaba.

Hodding Carter emphasized that the meeting had been organized by France to deal only with Zaire's problems arising from the invasion of Shaba province, the center of Zaire's vital copper industry. He denied published reports that the United States had agreed with France on a more general commitment to help African nations defend themselves against aggression backed by the Soviet Union and Cuba if these nations first agreed on a collective defense effort.

"We are prepared to discuss this broader question with interested nations," the spokesman said, "but there is no distinct plan; no clear picture has emerged. What I'm giving you is our willingness to discuss and our sharing of concern."

"We do not anticipate that the United States will play any leading role in any international effort that will emerge," he added. "In any case, our participation will certainly not involve the use of combat troops."

He said that the kinds of assistance furnished by the United States after the Shaba invasion — spare parts for aircraft, medical supplies, communications equipment and transport planes for carrying Belgian paratroopers — "is indicative of what we would do" in any international arrangement for Africa.

He had been asked for comment at the department's briefing on a newspaper article quoting the French foreign minister, Louis de Guiringaud, as having said that France and the United States had agreed to help African nations against "destabilizing external forces," if those nations first agreed on a joint defense.

Mr. de Guiringaud was further quoted as having said that this agreement had been reached by President Carter and President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing at a dinner in the White House Friday.

However, neither Mr. Carter nor any of the other NATO leaders would provide details of the discussions.

In his speech today, the president said that when he took office he decided that the defense of Western Europe must be given top priority.

"Let there be no misunderstanding," Mr. Carter declared, "the United States is prepared to use all the forces necessary for the defense of the NATO area."

He acknowledged that "arms control can make deterrence more stable and perhaps less burdensome," but added, "it will not in the foreseeable future eliminate the need for nuclear forces."

"We must prepare to fight more effectively together," the president told the assembled leaders of the NATO alliance. "We must markedly improve our ability to work together on the battlefield."

Mr. Carter spoke against a background of reports that NATO leaders had agreed in principle on a plan to improve the alliance's defense forces greatly by 1985.

Single NATO Force

The program, which would be financed through a 3-percent yearly increase in the real defense outlay of each member nation, would integrate NATO military forces into one cohesive unit and significantly upgrade all aspects of the alliance's air, sea and ground forces, at a total cost of over \$80 billion.

As he did during his address yesterday opening the two-day summit meeting, President Carter charged that the Soviet bloc was "steadily expanded and modernized their conventional forces beyond any legitimate requirement for defense" and is "now able to attack with large armored forces more rapidly than we previously believed."

While the public sessions of the meetings were largely given to the problem of the Soviet arms buildup in Europe, NATO leaders reportedly spent much of their closed sessions discussing possible joint action against Soviet-Cuban operations in Africa.

The delegates were said to have discussed the formation of a joint African security force, and after one of the sessions Mr. Carter said to newsmen that "the general feeling is that the Cubans have exceeded any bound of propriety in having massive placement of troops in Africa."

However, neither Mr. Carter nor any of the other NATO leaders

## NATO Study Sees Russia Preferring Guns to Butter

By Richard Burr

WASHINGTON, May 31 (NYT) — Despite pressing economic problems, the Soviet Union will continue to give top priority to continuing its military buildup, according to a summary of a still-secret study of East-West relations approved yesterday by the heads of the 15 governments of the Western Alliance.

The forecast is one of several contained in the long report on trends in the East-West relationship. It is meant to provide Western governments a "political blueprint" for the alliance's planned expansion of defense capabilities over the next decade.

The 150-page report is described as the most comprehensive analysis of Soviet behavior trends ever undertaken.

Due to the sensitive character of some of its findings, the report itself has not yet been released. However, alliance officials agreed yesterday to summarize its principal arguments.

Economic Weaknesses

The most striking conclusion of the study was said to be that while the Soviet Union has emerged as a military superpower, its growing

economic weaknesses will confront Moscow's leadership with a difficult dilemma during the 1980s.

These problems, the report contends, could provide the more powerful economies of the West with new opportunities for moderating Soviet behavior.

The report says the Soviet Union has accepted parity with the United States in strategic nuclear arms, but Moscow is said to be still unwilling

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## Russians Separate Grain From Politics

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, May 31 (WP) — Whether or not U.S.-Soviet relations worsen, one thing is already clear to U.S. policymakers: The Soviet Union will continue to require substantial quantities of U.S. grain and it is taking pains to keep the grain trade out of politics.

Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland, just back from a European trip that took him to the Soviet Union, said yesterday that the Russians wanted to talk about agriculture, not about Africa or Cuba.

The only political reference that he said he heard was from Premier Alexei Kosygin, who expressed hope for an agreement on strategic arms reductions.

Other than that, the Soviet officials Mr. Bergland saw made it clear that they wanted to keep buying U.S. grain to feed to the expanding livestock herds essential to improving the diet of the Soviet people.

The Soviet Union purchased 13.8 million metric tons from the U.S. wheat and corn crops last year — slightly more than the 13.7 million tons it bought in 1972. That year,

he said he heard was from Premier Alexei Kosygin, who expressed hope for an agreement on strategic arms reductions.

Other than that, the Soviet officials Mr. Bergland saw made it clear that they wanted to keep buying U.S. grain to feed to the expanding livestock herds essential to improving the diet of the Soviet people.

The Soviet Union purchased 13.8 million metric tons from the U.S. wheat and corn crops last year — slightly more than the 13.7 million tons it bought in 1972. That year,

he said he heard was from Premier Alexei Kosygin, who expressed hope for an agreement on strategic arms reductions.

Other than that, the Soviet officials Mr. Bergland saw made it clear that they wanted to keep buying U.S. grain to feed to the expanding livestock herds essential to improving the diet of the Soviet people.

The Soviet Union purchased 13.8 million metric tons from the U.S. wheat and corn crops last year — slightly more than the 13.7 million tons it bought in 1972. That year,

## 'All Forces Necessary'

### Carter Vows A-Arms Use In U.S. Defense of NATO

By Robert C. Siner

WASHINGTON, May 31 (IHT) — Declaring that an "attack on Europe would have the full consequences of an attack on the United States," President Carter today pledged the use of "all forces necessary" — including nuclear weapons — to defend its NATO allies.

Speaking during the second day of a NATO summit meeting here, Mr. Carter also urged the strengthening of the alliance's conventional forces, noting that although nuclear forces "remain fundamental to deterrence, the long-recognized role of conventional forces in the deterrence of war is increasingly important."

"We must prepare to fight more effectively together," the president told the assembled leaders of the NATO alliance. "We must markedly improve our ability to work together on the battlefield."

Mr. Carter spoke against a background of reports that NATO leaders had agreed in principle on a plan to improve the alliance's defense forces greatly by 1985.

Single NATO Force

The program, which would be financed through a 3-percent yearly increase in the real defense outlay of each member nation, would integrate NATO military forces into one cohesive unit and significantly upgrade all aspects of the alliance's air, sea and ground forces, at a total cost of over \$80 billion.

As he did during his address yesterday opening the two-day summit meeting, President Carter charged that the Soviet bloc was "steadily expanded and modernized their conventional forces beyond any legitimate requirement for defense" and is "now able to attack with large armored forces more rapidly than we previously believed."

While the public sessions of the meetings were largely given to the problem of the Soviet arms buildup in Europe, NATO leaders reportedly spent much of their closed sessions discussing possible joint action against Soviet-Cuban operations in Africa.

The delegates were said to have discussed the formation of a joint African security force, and after one of the sessions Mr. Carter said to newsmen that "the general feeling is that the Cubans have exceeded any bound of propriety in having massive placement of troops in Africa."

However, neither Mr. Carter nor any of the other NATO leaders

would provide details of the discussions.

In his speech today, the president said that when he took office he decided that the defense of Western Europe must be given top priority.

"Let there be no misunderstanding," Mr. Carter declared, "the United States is prepared to use all the forces necessary for the defense of the NATO area."

He acknowledged that "arms control can make deterrence more stable and perhaps less burdensome," but added, "it will not in the foreseeable future eliminate the need for nuclear forces."

"We must prepare to fight more effectively together," the president told the assembled leaders of the NATO alliance. "We must markedly improve our ability to work together on the battlefield."

Mr. Carter spoke against a background of reports that NATO leaders had agreed in principle on a plan to improve the alliance's defense forces greatly by 1985.

Single NATO Force

The program, which would be financed through a 3-percent yearly increase in the real defense outlay of each member nation, would integrate NATO military forces into one cohesive unit and significantly upgrade all aspects of the alliance's air, sea and ground forces, at a total cost of over \$80 billion.

As he did during his address yesterday opening the two-day summit meeting, President Carter charged that the Soviet bloc was "steadily expanded and modernized their conventional forces beyond any legitimate requirement for defense" and is "now able to attack with large armored forces more rapidly than we previously believed."

While the public sessions of the meetings were largely given to the problem of the Soviet arms buildup in Europe, NATO leaders reportedly spent much of their closed sessions discussing possible joint action against Soviet-Cuban operations in Africa.

The delegates were said to have discussed the formation of a joint African security force, and after one of the sessions Mr. Carter said to newsmen that "the general feeling is that the Cubans have exceeded any bound of propriety in having massive placement of troops in Africa."

However, neither Mr. Carter nor any of the other NATO leaders

Meanwhile, British Prime Minister James Callaghan today disclosed that he sent a message to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev last week, saying that he thought Mr. Brezhnev and Mr. Carter should meet as soon as possible.

Mr. Callaghan made the disclosure at a news conference at which he stressed the need for the United States and the Soviet Union to reach a new strategic arms (SALT) agreement.

"It would be foolish not to come to a SALT agreement," Mr. Callaghan said, "and if Congress or the Senate were to stand in the way of

a SALT agreement because of [the Russian-backed Cuban involvement in Africa] they would be cutting off their nose to spite their face." Secretary of State Cyrus Vance left for New York to continue discussions with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko on a new agreement limiting strategic arms. It was the third time in a week that the two men had met on the subject.

Both Secretary Vance and Mr. Carter have stressed that the SALT negotiations should remain separate from the other areas of tension between the two superpowers.

Single NATO Force

The program, which would be financed through a 3-percent yearly increase in the real defense outlay of each member nation, would integrate NATO military forces into one cohesive unit and significantly upgrade all aspects of the alliance's air, sea and ground forces, at a total cost of over \$80 billion.

As he did during his address yesterday opening the two-day summit meeting, President Carter charged that the Soviet bloc was "steadily expanded and modernized their conventional forces beyond any legitimate requirement for defense" and is "now able to attack with large armored forces more rapidly than we previously believed."

While the public sessions of the meetings were largely given to the problem of the Soviet arms buildup in Europe, NATO leaders reportedly spent much of their closed sessions discussing possible joint action against Soviet-Cuban operations in Africa.

The delegates were said to have discussed the formation of a joint African security force, and after one of the sessions Mr. Carter said to newsmen that "the general feeling is that the Cubans have exceeded any bound of propriety in having massive placement of troops in Africa."

However, neither Mr. Carter nor any of the other NATO leaders

done without prejudging the security" of any nation. "It is important that the striving to curb the arms race be sincere," he said, "not just a slogan."

Mr. Brezhnev said that "the stand of our main partners is full of contradictions." Explaining further, he said:

"The summit session of the NATO council is now being held in Washington. Some of its participants, on the way to the meeting or on the way back home, stop over in New York, visit the special session of the United Nations and say high-sounding words about disarmament."

"While at the NATO session, in the same breath, they talk about plans of new military preparations for many years ahead. The question arises, where do the Western powers mean business and where do they merely talk?"

Mr. Brezhnev — and Mr. Husak in his speech — dwelt at length on the history of relations between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. Mr. Brezhnev noted that this visit came near the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Czechoslovak state after World War I, the 30th anniversary of the Communist take-over in Prague in 1948 and the 10th anniversary of the Soviet-led invasion that stopped Alexander Dubcek's attempt to liberalize the regime in 1968. Mr. Husak thanked the Soviet Union for the 1968 intervention.

Technical Blackout

Live radio and television coverage of Mr. Brezhnev's speech to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe was cut off in mid-sentence. Soviet officials in Moscow said that the partial blackout was caused by "technical difficulties."

A Western diplomatic source in Moscow said that he knew of no such interruption occurring previously during an event of such magnitude for the Soviet Union but that it "was conceivable" that the problem was in fact purely technical.

Twenty minutes after the interruption, an announcer apologized and said that the entire speech was to be broadcast again tonight.

Japan's Police Chief Resigns Over Narita

TOKYO, May 31 (Reuters) — Japan's national police chief resigned today following widespread criticism of the police because of the success of extremists in forcing the government to postpone the opening of Tokyo's new airport at Narita.

Demonstrators crept through a guard of 13,000 riot police and entered the airport's control tower, forcing the official opening date to be postponed until June 30.

Austria	12 S.	Kenya	Sh. 7
Belgium	20 F.	Luxembourg	211 F.
Denmark	330 D.R.	Morocco	275 D.
Egypt	22 F.	Netherlands	1 S.G.
France	250 F.M.	Nigeria	70 A.
Germany	300 F.	Norway	3 N.K.
Greece	150 D.M.	Portugal	20 Esc.
Great Britain	20 F.	Spain	40 Pro.
India	18 Drs.	Sweden	275 S.K.
Iran	40 Rds.	Switzerland	705 F.
Italy	400 Lre	Turkey	67.15
Israel	139.00	U.S. Military (Eur.)	30.35
		Yugoslavia	20 D.

## House Approves Korea Aid Curb In Bribe Probe

WASHINGTON, May 31 (Reuters) — The House today voted to cut off nonmilitary aid to South Korea unless former Korean ambassador Kim Dong Jo is allowed to testify about alleged bribes to members of Congress.

The 321-46 vote came on a resolution urging South Korea to cooperate with a House Ethics Committee investigation of the bribes by returning Mr. Kim to Washington for questioning under oath.

The resolution would not curtail aid if the cutoff would harm U.S. security or South Korea's territorial integrity.

Mr. Kim is now a top adviser to South Korean President Park Chung Hee. South Korea has refused to allow him to testify on grounds of diplomatic immunity.

China, Japan To Discuss Pact

TOKYO, May 31 (UPI) — China and Japan have agreed to reopen negotiations on a controversial friendship treaty backed by the United States, but denounced by the Soviet Union.

Japanese diplomatic sources say that the treaty, actually a nonaggression pact, probably will be signed in mid-July.

The Russians see the treaty as the first step of a U.S. campaign to use China and Japan to encircle the Soviet Union in Asia.

## The 'Roots' Film Stirs Strong Reactions From South Africans

By Caryle Murphy

JOHANNESBURG (WP) — A white woman watching the film suddenly stormed out of the room in a fury and ripped down the posters billing the movie.

In another city, a black projectionist showing the same film had to be protected by police from a group of black men wielding daggers and an ax. They were angry because they had been told there was no more room for them in the already jammed makeshift theater.

In the audience of that same theater, a middle-aged black woman, recently released after five months in detention without being charged, was weeping openly.

The movie was "Roots," and it has caused a sensation in this country where black emancipation is yet to be realized and the fabric of black-white relations is tautly stretched. The hard-cover edition of Alex Haley's book has sold briskly in South African bookstores, and the paperback version has just become available. Although the government's censorship board has banned milder works portraying black-white relationships, so far it has not acted against "Roots."

The U.S. International Communications Agency (formerly U.S. Information Agency) has been showing Mr. Haley's epic to multiracial audiences in four of South Africa's major cities as part of its worldwide offering of the movie. In a fifth city, the black township of Soweto, the audiences were all black.

At every site potential viewers had to be turned away. In the coastal town of Durban 1,400 persons sat in three rooms to watch staggered three-hour showings on three consecutive nights. In Cape Town, about 300 persons, many sitting on the floor, saw the lengthy film in two sittings of six hours each.

A request to be shown the story of Kunta Kinte and his descendants even came from the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, the local governing body of South Africa's 5 million Zulus.

And in Johannesburg, "Roots" resulted in some amusing stories. It

## In Jammed Theaters, Feelings Range From Anger to Hope

was being said that the government-run South African Broadcasting Corp. was going to air the film but run it backwards to give it a "happy ending."

The South African authorities did not officially convey displeasure at the showing of the realistic film, but on the one occasion when it was shown on U.S. property, local police appeared at the site — at the University of Natal — and objected to the fact that it had not been submitted for approval to the government's censorship board. The University of Natal was asked to pay a nominal fine, which it refused — on principle — to do. The final installment of that showing was never run.

Declined by Parliament

Although the members of South Africa's all-white Parliament were invited to see the movie, only the leader of the opposition, Colin Eggleston, took up the offer. One legislator replied that although he had read the book, he would not go to see the movie unless the U.S. government was also prepared to show films "about all the Harlems that exist in the United States."

Many of the young black people who watched Kunta Kinte's trials said that the story was a lesson in perseverance.

"We got a lot of encouragement from it," said a young Soweto resident, "Kunta Kinte was striving to get his freedom and for us that meant that in spite of everything we don't have to give up."

"Roots" goes to show how the Americans have progressed until today when they have Andy Young as ambassador; it gives us hope," said another.

One person who was moved, especially when Kunta Kinte's mother, played by Cicely Tyson, learns her son has been kidnapped, was Ellen Khuzwayo, 51. Known as the "grand old lady of Soweto," this social

worker was among the black leaders arrested by police Oct. 19. She was released without being charged in April.

"It leaves you dazed," she said. "I was depressed after I saw it. I naturally came back to our own situation in this country. People keep on saying we are freer [than those slaves] but I see us in exactly the same situation."

The black-oriented Johannesburg Post ran an unusual commentary entitled, "Roots Wasn't Funny — But We Laughed."

The black writer, Ernest Shuquyane, wrote, "Whenever lines that degraded blacks were spoken, whenever action that displayed naked cruelty toward blacks was seen, the black audience reacted, with laughter."

"But the laughter that was uttered was not similar to that I usually hear at parties, night clubs, shows and functions . . . It was empty, cold and creepy."

Zuko Tofile, a black who showed the film to Soweto audiences, confirmed Mr. Shuquyane's observation. Explaining this reaction of blacks, Mr. Tofile said, "It was not really a laughter of joy. It was caustic. It's like when I don't want to cry openly, I want to show that I'm strong and I don't want to show my enemy that I'm hurt."

Whites Affected

According to U.S. officials, many of the whites who viewed the film were also deeply affected.

"We must get the Nats" (members of the ruling National Party) "to see this before they kill us all," a white man was overheard to say.

The most explosive reaction occurred in Pretoria. During the fifth episode, at the point when Missy Anne refuses to acknowledge Kizzy despite the fact that they grew up together, a white woman suddenly got up and shouted, "What are they trying to do?" She ran outside and tore down posters advertising "Roots."

The next day, however, she telephoned to apologize, offering to pay for the damaged posters. She said she had been incensed by the thought that the film was being shown only in South Africa because of U.S. disapproval of this country's racial policies. The U.S. officials explained the film was being shown worldwide.



## Another Finds Car Bomb

## Lawyer for Terrorist Is Shot in W. Berlin

BERLIN, May 31 (UPI) — Gunmen wounded the court-appointed lawyer for an accused terrorist today, hours before another attack on the same defense team discovered a bomb in his car.

The incidents appeared designed to sabotage the trial of five persons accused of killing Judge Guenter von Drenkmann and kidnapping politician Peter Lorenz. A sixth defendant, Till Meyer, escaped from West Berlin's most heavily guarded prison last Saturday with the help of two armed women posing as lawyers.

Court sources said that lawyer Detmar Hohla, who represents defendant Ronald Fritsch, was wounded in the leg as he walked from his home to his car in Berlin's Wilmerdorf district.

A few hours later, Eckhard Krummheuer, court-appointed lawyer for defendant Andreas Vogel, discovered a bomb fastened to the front axle of his car, which was parked in front of West Berlin's police headquarters.

Officials said that a police bomb-disposal team removed the device.

Mr. Hohla was treated at a hospital and released.

Heinrich Lummer, floor leader of the Christian Democratic Union in the West Berlin Senate, said that the attacks on the two lawyers were aimed "at torpedoing the Lorenz trial," which began April 1.

The trial is expected to last about a year. About 600 witnesses have been subpoenaed.

A spokesman for the West Berlin Senate said that the 10 court-appointed lawyers in the case had been offered protection, but that several had declined. The Senate has warned all the court-appointed attorneys in the case to inspect their cars before using them.

The eight lawyers chosen by the defendants issued a statement deploring the attacks. "Attacks in this country always signal political reaction," the statement said.

Under West German law, defendants in lengthy terrorist trials are represented by at least two lawyers — one appointed by the court and the other chosen by the defendant.

If the defendant's own lawyer cannot appear in court for any reason, the court-appointed attorney steps in and the trial can proceed without interruption.

Mr. von Drenkmann, West Berlin's chief judge, was slain at his home in 1974 in what authorities believed was an abortive kidnapping.

Mr. Lorenz was running for mayor of West Berlin when he was abducted in 1975 by the terrorist Movement of the Second of June. He was released a few days later after six jailed terrorists were flown to Southern Yemen.

Three of those charged in the two attacks — Julian Plambeck, Inge Viett and Gabriele Rollnick — escaped from a women's prison in West Berlin two years ago and remain at large.

Like other terrorist trials, this one has seen its share of interruptions. On May 2, the six defendants shed their clothes in court to protest stringent searches. One of the defendants threw his clothes out of a window, where they became soaked with rain. The trial had to be suspended while police brought him dry clothes.

## U.S. Grain For Russia

(Continued from Page 1)

well suited for growing animal feedgrains such as corn. Therefore, the Soviet program to provide more meat, poultry and dairy products depends on these imports.

The recent Soviet purchases have been taking place under a five-year Soviet-U.S. grain agreement that expires Sept. 30, 1981.

The agreement requires the Soviet Union to buy at least 6 million tons of wheat and corn and requires U.S. approval for purchases of more than 8 million tons. Last fall, after a bumper U.S. wheat crop, the Agriculture Department authorized the Russians to increase their grain purchases to 15 million tons.

Mr. Bergland said that he received no indication on his trip whether the Soviet Union would ask to exceed the 15-million-ton limit.

The only escape clause gives the United States the right to revoke the pact if the harvest in the U.S. falls disastrously.

## Food Cartel Weighed

HALIFAX, May 31 (Reuters) — Canada, the United States, Argentina and Australia are considering the creation of an international food-producer cartel similar to OPEC, Agriculture Minister Eugene Whelan said.

Mr. Whelan said Argentina is favorably disposed toward the concept and U.S. Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland is personally in favor of it. Mr. Whelan added "I don't know whether the administration has decided a policy on it."

Mr. Whelan thinks the U.S. government might have reservations about a cartel's price fixing implications.

## Italy Ex-Commando Says Squad Is a 'Tragic Joke'

ROME, May 31 (UPI) — A former member of Italy's counter-terrorist commandos squad was quoted in a magazine interview today as saying the unit was a "tragic joke."

Rosario Scire, 21, told the weekly news magazine Panorama that the 200-man commando squad was ill-trained and less prepared than ordinary riot police.

Last Oct. 20, former Interior Minister Francesco Cossiga, who resigned after the kidnapping and killing of ex-Premier Aldo Moro, told the Senate: "From now on we also have our special anti-terrorist units," similar to the Israeli and West German teams that carried out rescues at Entebbe and Mogadishu when airline passengers were held hostage by Arab terrorists.

Some of the unit based at Abbassanta in Sardinia were flown to Rome when Mr. Moro was kidnapped March 16 by Red Brigades commandos, who shot him fatally May 9.

## Repelled Kids

Mr. Scire said: "We just manned roadblocks and did some searches like the other police. Or we filled in gaps by guarding embassies or keeping order at sports events. Two weeks ago we were hit by an attack by 10 kids seeking autographs from the national soccer team."

He said his team found "a few pistols and 2,500 rounds of ammunition," adding, "Our big

## Norway to Allow Free Abortions To 12th Week

OSLO, May 31 (AP) — The 155-seat Norwegian Parliament last night approved free abortion through the 12th week of pregnancy, 65 years after the campaign for free abortions began.

After a six-hour debate, the law was passed with votes from the ruling Labor Party and the Socialist Left Party — including the double vote of President Per Karstenen of the Labor Party.

A heated debate has gone on here in the six years since feminist Grete Irsell successfully campaigned to have free abortions legalized as the Labor Party's official policy.

The first demand for free abortion in Norway was in 1913, when Mrs. Katti Anker Moeller made the call in the Labor Party newspaper. Later, her daughter and grand-daughter continued the fight and were present in Parliament last night.

Non-socialist parties, especially the Christian People's Party, were against the measure.

## U.S. Grain For Russia

(Continued from Page 1)

well suited for growing animal feedgrains such as corn. Therefore, the Soviet program to provide more meat, poultry and dairy products depends on these imports.

The recent Soviet purchases have been taking place under a five-year Soviet-U.S. grain agreement that expires Sept. 30, 1981.

The agreement requires the Soviet Union to buy at least 6 million tons of wheat and corn and requires U.S. approval for purchases of more than 8 million tons. Last fall, after a bumper U.S. wheat crop, the Agriculture Department authorized the Russians to increase their grain purchases to 15 million tons.

Mr. Bergland said that he received no indication on his trip whether the Soviet Union would ask to exceed the 15-million-ton limit.

The only escape clause gives the United States the right to revoke the pact if the harvest in the U.S. falls disastrously.

## Food Cartel Weighed

HALIFAX, May 31 (Reuters) — Canada, the United States, Argentina and Australia are considering the creation of an international food-producer cartel similar to OPEC, Agriculture Minister Eugene Whelan said.

Mr. Whelan said Argentina is favorably disposed toward the concept and U.S. Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland is personally in favor of it. Mr. Whelan added "I don't know whether the administration has decided a policy on it."

Mr. Whelan thinks the U.S. government might have reservations about a cartel's price fixing implications.

## Italy Ex-Commando Says Squad Is a 'Tragic Joke'

ROME, May 31 (UPI) — A former member of Italy's counter-terrorist commandos squad was quoted in a magazine interview today as saying the unit was a "tragic joke."

Rosario Scire, 21, told the weekly news magazine Panorama that the 200-man commando squad was ill-trained and less prepared than ordinary riot police.

Last Oct. 20, former Interior Minister Francesco Cossiga, who resigned after the kidnapping and killing of ex-Premier Aldo Moro, told the Senate: "From now on we also have our special anti-terrorist units," similar to the Israeli and West German teams that carried out rescues at Entebbe and Mogadishu when airline passengers were held hostage by Arab terrorists.

Some of the unit based at Abbassanta in Sardinia were flown to Rome when Mr. Moro was kidnapped March 16 by Red Brigades commandos, who shot him fatally May 9.

## Repelled Kids

Mr. Scire said: "We just manned roadblocks and did some searches like the other police. Or we filled in gaps by guarding embassies or keeping order at sports events. Two weeks ago we were hit by an attack by 10 kids seeking autographs from the national soccer team."

He said his team found "a few pistols and 2,500 rounds of ammunition," adding, "Our big

## Norway to Allow Free Abortions To 12th Week

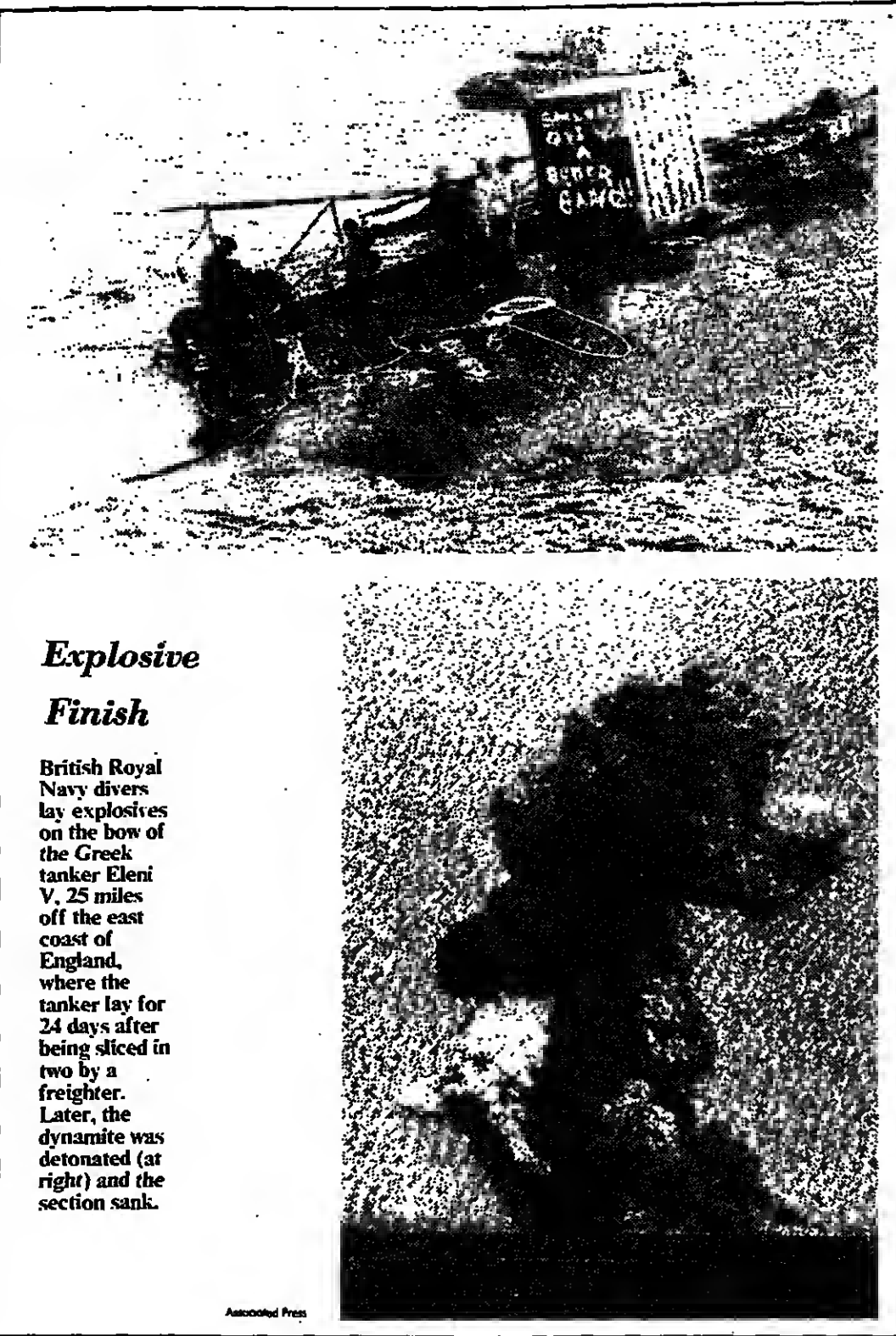
OSLO, May 31 (AP) — The 155-seat Norwegian Parliament last night approved free abortion through the 12th week of pregnancy, 65 years after the campaign for free abortions began.

After a six-hour debate, the law was passed with votes from the ruling Labor Party and the Socialist Left Party — including the double vote of President Per Karstenen of the Labor Party.

A heated debate has gone on here in the six years since feminist Grete Irsell successfully campaigned to have free abortions legalized as the Labor Party's official policy.

The first demand for free abortion in Norway was in 1913, when Mrs. Katti Anker Moeller made the call in the Labor Party newspaper. Later, her daughter and grand-daughter continued the fight and were present in Parliament last night.

Non-socialist parties, especially the Christian People's Party, were against the measure.



## Explosive Finish

British Royal Navy divers lay explosives on the bow of the Greek tanker Eleni V, 25 miles off the east coast of England, where the tanker lay for 24 days after being sliced in two by a freighter. Later, the dynamite was detonated (at right) and the section sank.

## Shift Toward Offensive Forces Is Feared

## Japan's Arms Purchases Spur a Debate

By William Chapman

TOKYO (UPI) — A rare debate has broken out over Japan's defense policy amid public charges that the government is slowly moving into the field of offensive weapons.

It was sparked by Japan's recent purchase of eight F-15 fighter planes from the United States — the first of 100 F-15s that Tokyo is to acquire during the next eight years.

The Japanese Constitution renounces war and declares that the country shall have no "war potential." Under U.S. pressure in the early 1950s, that was reinterpreted to permit defensive weapons.

But, unlike the F-4 Phantom that Japan bought in 1969, the F-15s will be equipped with bomb-sights and devices for mid-air refueling, leading to speculation that the planes could be used to attack other countries.

Some defense officials even have asserted that Japan could acquire aircraft carriers, and one high-ranking civilian official has suggested that even tactical nuclear weapons would be permissible for self-protection.

Since World War II Japan — the

only country to have suffered a nuclear attack — has banned possession of nuclear weapons.

Prominent military leaders are contending that there is no practical distinction between defensive and offensive weapons. That has provoked a counterclaim that the constitution is being violated and that the government is laying the groundwork for a future rearmament with offensive weapons.

Gen. Hiroshi Kurioka, chairman of the military's joint staff council, in a rare blunt appraisal, said that constitutional restraints do not mean that Japan must "sit and wait for self-destruction." It is possible, he said, to attack the other side's bases as a minimum measure.

"Military history indicates that in any war only an offensive can bring victory," he said. "With defensive measures alone, it is impossible to cope effectively with attacks which are taken powerfully from outside our country's sphere of action."

"Constitution Twisted"

Socialist leader Masashi Ishibashi, an opposition critic in Parliament, said that Gen. Kurioka violated the constitution and that he should be punished. He also said that the government is "twisting"

the constitution and slowly building a new consensus that will provide for a new weaponry.

Mr. Ishibashi said that he believes the government intends to make Japan a military power equal to Britain, France and West Germany.

"The F-15 is a very big step outside of the constitution," he said, adding that he considers Gen. Kurioka's remarks to be a sign that civilian control of the Japanese military is weakening.

On the other hand, the Liberal Democratic Party leader most responsible for initiating the current debate, Michio Sakata, strongly denied that his party's goal is an offensive force capable of attacking other nations.

Mr. Sakata, chairman of ruling party's security problem research committee, said that Japan seeks only a "dental capability" — a force strong enough to protect itself from small-scale invasions.

Passive Policy

"The basic idea of Japan's defense is passive, to maintain peace," he said. "We cannot be a strong power like we used to be."

He added that Japan must continue to rely on U.S. forces for power to cope with anything stronger than small-scale invasions.

The government of Premier Takeo Fukuda has not endorsed Gen. Kurioka's views but has expressed satisfaction that a national debate on defense policy is under way. To Mr. Sakata, the current debate is valuable not as an argument over types of weapons, but as a consensus-building exercise to determine what the defense forces should become. He produced a public opinion poll showing that 83 percent of Japanese now support the defense system.

The debate is caused partly by the popular perception that the United States is not the reliable protector of Asia that it once was.

The defeat in Vietnam, the troop withdrawal from Korea, and the Carter administration's emphasis on European defense have spawned doubts that the United States will defend Japan in a crisis.

A Japanese Defense Agency analysis recently interpreted U.S. policy to mean that part of the 7th Fleet would be dispatched to Europe in case of a war there, leaving northern Asia less protected. There also is a growing fear of the Soviet Union's Pacific fleet, which is based about 700 miles from Tokyo in Vladivostok.

## U.K. Aide Starts Rhodesia Effort

LONDON, May 31 (Reuters) — British envoy John Graham was to leave for Zambia tonight to begin another effort to hold all-party talks on the Rhodesian independence dispute.

A foreign office spokesman said that Mr. Graham would work with the U.S. ambassador in Lusaka, Stephen Low, in trying to persuade all sides to come to the conference table.

An attempt last month to hold all-party talks failed when the idea was rejected by the new multiracial administration in Salisbury.

## Guinea Ending Regional Isolation Soviet Slippage in West Africa

By Jim Hoagland

ABIDJAN, The Ivory Coast, May 31 (UPI) — While expanding its military presence in Ethiopia and other embattled parts of Africa, the Soviet Union has suffered quiet but substantial ideological setbacks here in West Africa in recent months.

The most dramatic reversal has been made by Guinea's mercurial and radical president, Sekou Toure, who appears to be moving toward ending a decade of regional isolation and dependence on the Russians by mending his fences with his pro-Western neighbors, the Ivory Coast and Senegal.

Through them, Mr. Toure is trying to reach the West. As one sign of his new sincerity, he has cut back on Russian naval operations out of Guinea's capital port city, Conakry, and has placed restrictions on Russian reconnaissance flights operating out of, or over, Guinea, according to informed Western sources in Africa.

## First Hint

Guinea's reconciliation with its neighbors was first hinted at six months ago by an unexpected public tribute by Mr. Toure to a visiting Ivory Coast soccer team, and it has been carefully nurtured by the Ivorians. The shift is seen as genuine and as a major turning point in regional security by Mr. Toure's once skeptical neighbors.

"This has removed the indirect menace that was posed for our region through Guinea," Agathe Denise, acting head of state of the Ivory Coast said in an interview here last week with Katharine Graham, publisher of The Washington Post. "Our friend Sekou Toure was disappointed with the Communists, and has decided to bring Guinea out of isolation."

This view was echoed in separate interviews by President William Tolbert of Liberia and Senegal's premier, Abdou Diouf, in their capitals.

Moreover, the Ivory Coast, Senegal and Liberia served as major staging posts for the emergency Western rescue effort mounted into Zaire's Shaba province this month without drawing criticism from Guinea or other African states.

## General Acquiescence

In stark contrast to the anti-Western uproar created in Africa by the 1964 airlift of whites from Stanleyville, there was general acquiescence across the continent this time as the United States, France and Belgium obtained immediate and unstinted logistical support from the three West African countries for the Shaba missions.

Mr. Diouf of Senegal was awakened at 2 a.m. on May 19 by an American diplomat, who asked for authorization for C-141 transports carrying French Foreign Legion troops and some drivers to begin landing at the Dakar airport. After asking when the planes would arrive and being told "in about twenty minutes," Mr. Diouf immediately told his aides to open the airport to the planes "and worry about paperwork later."

"We wanted to give effective help to any effort by the West that would help re-establish the equilibrium in Africa," Mr. Diouf said in

his office four days after his decision. "We believe deeply in Africa for the Africans, but the military action of the Soviet Union and Cuba in the continent have upset the equilibrium, and the West has to help restore it."

"The actions in Zaire have been an improvement," said Liberia's Mr. Tolbert in a comment that typified the three leaders' individual concerns that the Carter administration has not been doing enough to oppose the Russians in Africa. "We can't give material support to Zaire because of our limitations, but we will do everything we can politically and morally to help Zaire."

## Cries of Alarm

In contrast to the failure of the new cries of alarm from Washington to stem Russian penetration elsewhere in Africa, gains have been made by the West in this region with quiet diplomacy. Some of

those gains have come through growing aid programs that have helped open up radical or neutralist countries hit hard by the four-year drought that ravaged the Sahel fringe of the Sahara desert.

In two years, the U.S. aid mission in Mali has increased from one person to 25, with 40 more staff members due to arrive this year.

Although the Soviet Union continues to be Mali's only source of military supplies and has about 150 military advisers in the country, West Germany has opened a small military mission in Bamako with a view toward establishing a much larger Western presence.

Western diplomats were encouraged by the results of a Feb. 28 "preemptive coup" by the country's military rulers against a more radical group within the government that wanted to put off promised elections and a possible return to civilian rule.

## NATO Study Sees Russia Preferring Guns to Butter

(Continued from Page 1)

to accept equality with the NATO in the realm of conventional and tactical nuclear forces in Europe.

Thus, while Moscow is almost certain to confront a slowdown in economic growth in the 1980s, due to resource and labor shortages, alliance governments do not believe that the Soviet Union will ease up on defense spending.

## Choice for Moscow

However, as time goes by, the report predicts, Moscow will be faced with either looking for economic help from the West or instituting more repressive economic measures at home.

The latter alternative, it suggests, will not appear attractive to the Soviet leadership, so Moscow might be forced to place greater emphasis on obtaining Western technology and economic credits to solve its economic difficulties.

The West, the report says, should be prepared to offer trade and credits to ease these problems, but only at the price of a commitment by Moscow to moderate its military buildup and provocative activities in Europe and the Third World.

## Court Rejects Boell Lawsuit

KARLSRUHE, West Germany, May 31 (Reuters) — The West German high court yesterday rejected a claim by Nobel prize-winning author Heinrich Boell for damages against a broadcaster who had accused him of bearing intellectual responsibility for terrorist crimes.

The decision reversed an earlier lower court ruling that had awarded Mr. Boell 40,000 Deutschmarks (\$20,000).

Mr. Boell, 60, had said that Matthias Klau, a journalist for West Berlin radio, defamed him by naming him as one of a group of leftist writers who had "fertilized the ground" for urban guerrilla violence.

The concluding portion of the study focuses on the implications for Western policy of these Soviet trends, and officials said it argues that the alliance's existing emphasis on the twin goals of "defense and détente" is still sound. However, it says that in pursuing détente with Moscow, the alliance has fallen behind in defense.

Thus, it views the improvement of NATO conventional and nuclear capabilities as vital to pursuing better relations with Moscow.

However, in addressing future defense policy, the report echoes recent statements by President Carter and other administration officials that better relations cannot be pursued on a "selective" basis, and that Soviet support for national liberation movements in Africa and elsewhere is inconsistent with the concept.

The report was prepared by alliance officials at the prompting of Mr. Carter at last year's London summit. Although American specialists participated in the project, administration officials say that some European governments were more deeply involved in its assembly. That the entire alliance was able to agree on a wide range of diverse issues is regarded as an important accomplishment in itself.

Hua Advocates Tighter Party Control of Army

HONG KONG, May 31 (UPI) — Communist Party Chairman Hua Kuo-feng has called for a purge of undesirable elements from China's armed forces to strengthen the party's control, a Peking radio report said today.

"Politics is the commander, the soul of everything," Mr. Hua told an army political meeting Monday in Peking, the radio report monitored in Hong Kong said.

Speaking in his capacity as chairman of the Military Affairs Commission, Mr. Hua said that "we must build up the political departments and a powerful contingent of political cadres."

Mr. Hua's remarks indicated that the dispute that has divided the armed forces — politics versus professionalism — is continuing. The debate is between military professionals who want more emphasis on military training and more rapid modernization and officers who want greater stress on politics in troop training and military work.

Malagasy Disorders End

ANTANANARIVO, Malagasy, May 31 (AP) — Calm was restored here today after 48 hours of disorders caused by street gangs. Three persons were killed Monday but no casualties were reported yesterday. About 150 pillagers were arrested.



Lawyers Can Be Restrained

U.S. High Court Upholds Ambulance-Chasing Laws

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 31 (NYT) — The Supreme Court ruled yesterday that states may discipline lawyers who personally seek out clients for private gain but not those who offer free advice on behalf of non-profit organizations with political goals.

With a sharp attack on the practice called "ambulance chasing," the justices unanimously upheld a decision by the Ohio courts to suspend indefinitely a lawyer who had visited two young accident victims and urged them to authorize him to file a lawsuit on their behalf.

But, dividing 7 to 1, the high court overruled a decision of the South Carolina bar to issue a private reprimand in a lawyer for the American Civil Liberties Union who had written in a potential client, inviting her to join a suit against a doctor who had sterilized her and other welfare mothers.

Taken together, the two decisions provided the legal profession with a new set of guidelines on the permissibility of soliciting clients.

**ABA Praise**

The president of the American Bar Association, William Spann Jr., offered praise for both rulings. He said the Ohio case demonstrated that "the selection of a lawyer is needed at all — should not be decided by who arrives first at the scene of an accident."

The South Carolina ruling, he said, "seems to provide, for public interest practice, a justified exception from the prohibition against solicitation."

Bruce Ems, legal director of the ACLU, praised the South Carolina ruling as recognizing "that providing free legal advice and assistance is in the highest tradition of the bar and that there are thousands of citizens for whom constitutional rights exist only in theory, not in reality."

In the Ohio case, attorney Albert Ohlschlag, 63, contended that a recent Supreme Court decision permitting some advertising by lawyers had relaxed the general ban on soliciting legal business.

**Distinctions Made**

But Associate Justice Lewis Powell Jr. wrote, "In-person solicitation of professional employment by a lawyer does not stand on a par with the advertising of routine legal services."

**In North Carolina**

**Populist Scores an Upset In a U.S. Senate Primary**

By Wayne King

RALEIGH, N.C., May 31 (NYT) — In an upset victory that stunned political observers here, insurance commissioner John Ingram, a populist who campaigned against "the big money-banking-insurance-special interests," defeated Luther Hodges Jr., a Charlotte banker with a family name, to become the Democratic nominee to challenge Sen. Jesse Helms, a Republican, in November.

Mr. Hodges, who had never held political office, was considered the big favorite on the basis of his well-financed campaign, which leaned heavily on protection of the state's tobacco interests against onslaughts by the federal anti-smoking forces. Mr. Ingram ran a fiery but disorganized and poorly funded race.

Mr. Hodges, the 41-year-old son and namesake of the former governor and secretary of commerce under President Kennedy, had led the first primary with 40 percent of the vote among eight candidates. Mr. Ingram had run second with 26 percent of the vote, and was considered a one-issue candidate who

was not sufficiently advancing his position in the runoff with Mr. Hodges. He spent only \$30,000 in the first primary and somewhat less in the second, as contrasted to more than \$300,000 spent by Mr. Hodges in the two contests.

With 1,873 of 2,345 precincts reporting, the unofficial vote total was:

Mr. Ingram.....185,782 (53.3 percent)

Mr. Hodges.....162,740 (46.7 percent)

The upset against Mr. Hodges gives Mr. Ingram, 47, great momentum in what has been regarded as a difficult battle for either candidate to upset Sen. Helms in this generally conservative state.

**Arkansas Primary**

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 31 (UPI) — Arkansas Gov. David Pryor and Rep. Jim Guy Tucker took part in the second runoff for the Democratic primary runoff for the Senate seat the late John McClellan held for more than three decades.

Rep. Tucker, a young attorney with liberal leanings, narrowly slipped by Rep. Ray Thornton for the second runoff slot after the two had run virtually even throughout the tabulations. The outcome of the race was uncertain until all but a few uncounted boxes remained with Gov. Pryor maintaining a lead of only a few thousand votes over Tucker.

**Dominican Aide Charged in U.S. Phone Cheating**

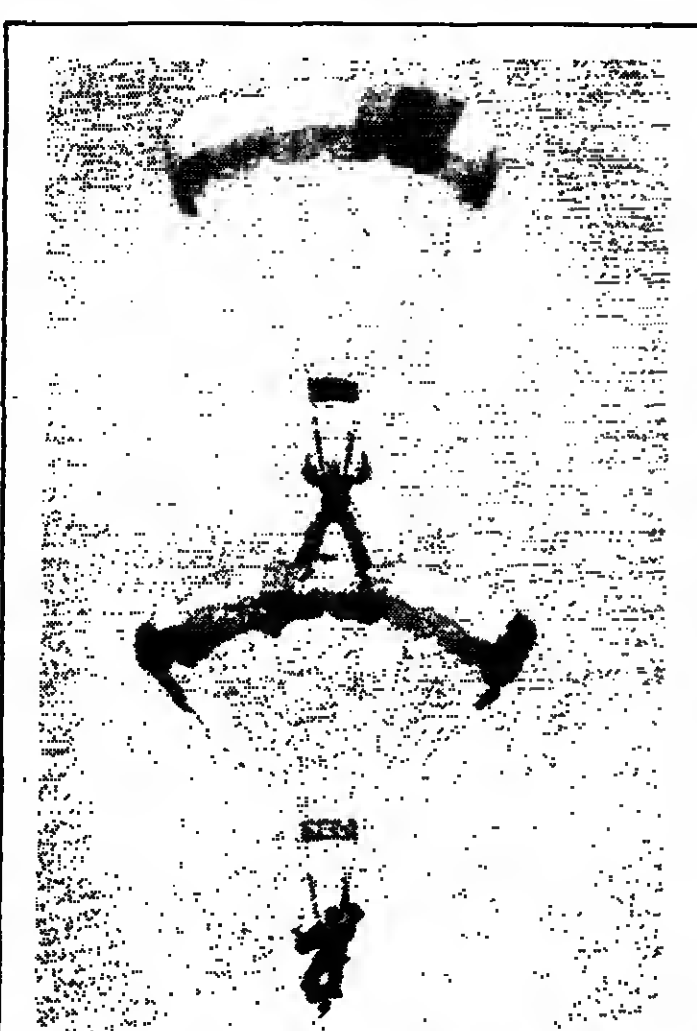
PHILADELPHIA, May 31 (UPI) — The general counsel for the Dominican Republic and two other persons were indicted by a federal grand jury yesterday on charges of filing Bell of Pennsylvania of hundreds of dollars by making fraudulent telephone calls.

Assistant U.S. Attorney Mitchell Cohen said that Manuel Alvarez-Gusman, 38, is charged in connection with a federal investigation of fraud by wire.

The 19-count indictment was handed down April 20 but was impounded until yesterday. Mr. Cohen said, because investigators hoped Mr. Alvarez would return to the United States. He is in the Dominican Republic.

The charges stem from allegedly fraudulent long-distance telephone calls made between Nov. 1, 1977, and Dec. 20, 1977, to the Dominican Republic, Europe and areas of the United States from the Philadelphia consulate. An FBI spokesman said that an electronic device was used to circumvent the normal toll billing system.

Also charged were Carlos Vidal, 35, an assistant to Mr. Alvarez, and Danilo Aybar, not connected with the consulate. Mr. Vidal surrendered to FBI agents in Philadelphia and Mr. Aybar was said to be out of the state. If convicted, the three could be fined \$45,000 and sentenced to up to 40 years in prison.



RIDING ON AIR — Woman parachutist rides atop parachute of male teammate at air show at Corvallis, Ore., before separating a few feet from ground. Team members say that they are the only ones performing the feat.

To Foster Competition

CAB Proposes to Permit All Airlines Into Oakland

By Ernest Holsendolph

WASHINGTON, May 31 (NYT) — The Civil Aeronautics Board, in an experiment in reduced federal regulation, yesterday proposed in late airlines decide whether to fly into Oakland — a policy that could later apply to other U.S. cities.

Specifically, the board proposed that authority to fly between the neglected Oakland International Airport and 15 other airports be immediately extended to several airlines to obtain quick and improved air service in the San Francisco Bay area.

While the immediate issue is Oakland service, the proposed policy could apply throughout the

United States and it comes just weeks after the competition-minded board said that it would soon allow airlines to bid for customers by lowering prices at will up to 50 percent.

In yesterday's 65-page order, the board said that its open-entry proposal was likely to result in lower fares, reduced cost of regulation and a faster reaction to the needs of Oakland patrons.

**Selection Process Discarded**

Rather than use its customary exhaustive and time-consuming process to pick a single entrant for a protected market, the board would allow "all applicants who are found fit, willing and able to perform the service" to start flying to Oakland.

Airline industry specialists said that the new policy would probably divert some existing traffic from San Francisco International Airport and also attract some newcomers, perhaps even new airlines.

A Wall Street analyst observed that the proposal, if accepted, "is likely to stir a lot of activity, but it is difficult to say where it will all come to rest."

As if to anticipate some complaints that are likely to be raised in the next few weeks of debate over the Oakland plan, the board said that the new competition might cause an immediate reduction in the profits of some airlines — but added that this was to be expected.

"Yet without such new forms of competition," the board said, "innovation is checked and incentives for cost efficiency are reduced."

In one of its most expansive expressions of its new philosophy, the

Wilkins Denies He Aided FBI Effort Against King

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 31 (WP) — The black leader described by the FBI as a cooperative contact in its undercover campaign to discredit the late Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. repudiated any such sympathies more than two years ago in an interview with Senate investigators.

The FBI's claims were publicized earlier this week as the result of a newly declassified Dec. 1, 1964, FBI memo that said an "ambitious" black leader, whose name was deleted, was apparently willing to work with the FBI "to remove King from the national picture."

In fact, according to informed sources, the memo actually referred to Roy Wilkins, then executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who had met several days earlier, on Nov. 27, 1964, with FBI assistant director Cartha DeLoach about the bureau's attitude toward Dr. King.

In a memo written the day of that meeting, Mr. DeLoach pictured Mr. Wilkins as apprehensive and said that the meeting ended with Mr. Wilkins promising to "tell King that he can't win in a battle with the FBI and that the best thing for him to do is to retire from public life."

**'Self-Serving Account'**

Mr. Wilkins, however, told the staff of the Senate Intelligence Committee in the fall of 1975 that Mr. DeLoach's account was "self-serving and full of inaccuracies." The NAACP official, now retired, denounced the remarks attributed to him as "pure invention" and indicated he had done little more than express his concern "that accusations about Dr. King would cripple the civil rights movement."

The Dec. 1, 1964, follow-up memo, written by FBI official J.A. Sizoo in suggest further action against Dr. King, picked up some of Mr. DeLoach's heretofore unpublished remarks about Mr. Wilkins. Senate investigators had been privy to them but never made them public. The Sizoo memo, with Mr. Wilkins' name deleted, was obtained from the FBI under the Freedom of Information Act by the nonprofit Center for National Security Studies.

Its release this week left the impression that the black leader men-

tioned in the Sizoo memo might be the same person as the new — and much younger — "national Negro leader" that the FBI had once secretly nominated to take over the civil rights movement once Dr. King had been "completely discredited." Informed sources, however, said yesterday that Mr. Wilkins was not the mystery man.

In the Oakland case, the board proposed new nonstop service between Oakland International and major cities, ranging from transcontinental destinations such as Boston, to regional links such as Denver and Seattle.

**2 Earthquakes Rock Central America**

MANAGUA, May 31 (AP) — Two earthquakes deep under the Pacific Ocean shook most of Central America last night.

Authorities in Nicaragua and Costa Rica, where the two quakes were felt the strongest, said two hours later that they had no reports of casualties and there was no major damage. The tremors — within seconds of each other — measured 5 and 5.5 on the Richter scale.

**Gierek Reschedules Trip**

WARSAW, May 31 (Reuters) — Polish Communist leader Edward Gierek will go to Yugoslavia on June 2, the Polish news agency reported today. The visit had been postponed earlier this month.

At Michigan Restaurant Clients Share Profits on Their Meals

PONTIAC, Mich., May 31 (AP) — Regular customers at Nguyen Huy Han's restaurant get sweet and sour pork, enchiladas, curry — and some of their money back.

Business has been good for the 42-year-old Vietnamese refugee during the last year, so he is distributing \$10,000 in profits among about 1,500 steady patrons.

"This is my way of saying thanks to the community," said Mr. Han, who was director of taxation for South Vietnam in 1973 and 1974.

Mr. Han initiated the rebate program when he opened the WE (for West-East) restaurant last June. His regular customers — he calls them friends, bosses and collaborators — are assigned a number which they use each time they order. That allows him to keep a running tab of their bill for the entire year.

"People thought I was a madman," Mr. Han said of initial reaction to his profit-sharing plan.

To explain how the plan works, Mr. Han used the example of a dish of sweet and sour pork selling for \$1.50. That price includes 80 cents of actual cost (for example, food, labor and utilities) and 70 cents of future cost (unforeseen expenses and profit), he said. At the end of the year, if WE keeps 15 cents as profit and all unforeseen expenses are 25 cents, WE must pay back the customers 30 cents.

"Some of the money that would have gone into this year's dividends went instead to pay a big plumbing bill," Mr. Han said.

Mr. Han, who arrived here in July, 1975, three months after the fall of South Vietnam, lives with his sister, their 84-year-old mother and three nephews a mile from the restaurant.

Japan Develops Quake Detector

TOKYO, May 31 (AP) — The chief earthquake researcher of the meteorological agency here, Nozomu Den, said today that Japan has developed the world's first underwater cable system to detect signs of impending earthquakes.

Mr. Den said that his laboratory has spent \$6.7 million during the last five years to develop the marine quake detector and that four of them — each having a 3,000-power magnification — will be put on the 1.4-mile-deep sea bed off Cape Omaezaki, 130 miles southwest of Tokyo.

Mr. Den said that the idea is to have the recorders right above the seismic centers so that even tiny tremors will be detected.

Pressures Business, Labor Leaders

Strauss: Carter's Inflation Aide-Persuader

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON (NYT) — In 1972, when he was treasurer of the Democratic Party and organizing a fund-raising telethon, Robert Strauss had a problem. To set up the numerous telethons to take calls from the public, the telephone company wanted a larger cash deposit than the party could afford.

Although they were not acquainted, Mr. Strauss went to see John deButts, chairman of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Mr. Strauss wasted no time in establishing the point that both he and Mr. deButts believed that a strong two-party system was good for American democracy. With President Nixon, a Republican, headed for re-election, and with the Democratic Party deeply in debt, the rest was easy.

"He took some chances on me," Mr. Strauss said. It was his discreet way of disclosing that Mr. deButts waived part of the usual deposit requirement.

**New Assignment**

The episode is illustrative of the direct way that Mr. Strauss works and the way he is taking on his new assignment as counselor to the president for inflation, a responsibility he holds along with being the president's special representative for trade negotiations.

His mission is to persuade business and labor to restrain price and salary increases voluntarily, an uphill task in an economy with a steady rate of inflation of 6 to 7

percent and widespread fear that the rate will accelerate.

Nowadays, Mr. Strauss takes his appeal directly to captains of industry in dozens of daily telephone conversations and in private meetings, such as a breakfast in Los Angeles last week with two dozen business leaders.

One of the best-connected men in America, Mr. Strauss is a Dallas lawyer who headed the Democratic National Committee before joining the Carter administration. He is well known in labor circles, and even better known in business.

**Self-Interest, Patriotism**

He has a formidable reputation as a persuader. His approach is to combine appeals in self-interest with appeals to patriotism. "He always manages," said Douglas Fraser, president of the United Automobile Workers, "to convince people it's in their best interest to do something."

Those who cooperate are praised and rewarded. Mr. Strauss says, for example, that he is planning a White House event for "a group of people who've taken the lead" to give them "a little visibility" and "to set some citizenship standards."

As for those who do not cooperate, Mr. Strauss hints that they will feel discomfort. No, he had not been in touch with Edgar Speer, chairman of the U.S. Steel Corp., he said a day after Mr. Speer refused to promise any price restraint, but Mr. Speer would be hearing on television and seeing in the newspapers what Mr. Strauss thought about his recalcitrance.

To some students of government-business relations, this is bullying. But Mr. Strauss says the Carter administration's campaign for voluntary restraint is meant to avert more coercive measures.

**Quest for Skeptics**

He says he asks skeptics who express doubt about the workability of voluntary restraint. "Are you telling me you want more government in your life, more controls?"

Another criticism of Mr. Strauss is that he relies wholly on his power of persuasion, ignoring substantive matters.

Mr. Strauss's style reminds Republicans of John Connally, the former Treasury secretary, and it reminds Democrats of President Johnson. Both were Texans.

"There is a certain crudeness and bluntness about Strauss, harsh language and all," said Barry Bosworth, director of the Council on Wage and Price Stability.

**'Wants a Commitment'**

But he acknowledged that Mr. Strauss "does know how to get things done." When the inflation fighter meets with business executives and labor leaders, Mr. Bosworth added, "he wants a commitment from them — he puts them in



Robert Strauss

a corner where they have to come back with something."

"One of his strengths," Mr. Fraser said, "is that he uses different tactics and different arguments with different people."

A case in point was Mr. Strauss's May 4 meeting with George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO. Recognizing that Mr. Meany, president of the labor organization since 1955, was not a man to make demands of, Mr. Strauss took a different tack, according to people who were at the meeting.

He asked Mr. Meany what, if their roles were reversed, he would do to obtain the support of organized labor for the president's program of securing smaller price and wage increases this year than in the past.

**Meany's Views**

This approach, with its implicit deference, apparently pleased Mr. Meany, although it did not elicit the advice Mr. Strauss purported to seek. Instead, Mr. Meany expounded his views about the nonwage causes of inflation and the legitimacy of wage increases that catch up with the cost of living.

Mr. Strauss listened attentively, agreeing frequently. "He makes sure that every few minutes in the discussion there are things to agree on," reported someone who was present.

Despite Mr. Strauss's smooth handling of the May 4 visit, the May 10 meeting between President

White Man Dies Of '76 Boston Racial Beating

BOSTON, May 31 (AP) — Richard Poleet, a white man who was beaten by a gang of blacks during racial trouble here two years ago, died yesterday without regaining consciousness from the attack, hospital officials said.

Police said Mr. Poleet was dragged from his car on April 19, 1976, and beaten with rocks and bricks at an intersection near a housing project in the predominantly black Roxbury section. He had been in a coma ever since the attack.

Mr. Poleet, a mechanic, was 34 when the attack occurred.

Within hours of Mr. Poleet's death, police who had been on the case said they doubted if the charges against his attackers could be upgraded to murder, because the death would have to have occurred within a year and a day of the beating for a murder charge to be filed.

Police said two men have been convicted of assault and battery with intent to kill in the case, one man was acquitted of charges and one suspect was a juvenile.

Kidnapper-Rapist Sentenced in Italy

ROME, May 31 (UPI) — Jean Niclu, 31, who kidnapped, raped and then fell in love with the daughter of a Rome movie theater chain owner was sentenced to 4 years and 5 months in jail today.

Niclu, a French citizen, was arrested after he called Giovanna Annali, the girl he kidnapped Feb. 12 and released 75 days later when her family paid a ransom of 800 million lire (\$933,000). Police said that Niclu telephoned the girl in an attempt to continue what he considered a romance that began during the girl's captivity.

Bayerische Vereinsbank announces the opening of its London Branch.

Bayerische Vereinsbank, one of Germany's major banks (consolidated assets DM 65 billion), is expanding the scope of its international activities. Our new London branch is an important part of BV's foreign network, covering financial centers such as New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, Grand Cayman, Tokyo, Luxembourg, Paris, Caracas, Johannesburg, Rio de Janeiro and Tehran.

Bayerische Vereinsbank (Union Bank of Bavaria) London Branch 40, Moorgate, London EC2R 6AY Telephone: 6289066-70, Telex: 887876 bvlg Manager: Dr. Bars Graf von Wallwitz

Bayerische Vereinsbank Head Office, International Division Kardinal-Faulhaber-Strasse 1, D-8000 München 2 Telephone: (089) 2132-1, Telex: 523321 bvmw SWIFT-Address: BVBE DE MM





## JAZZ

## The House That Bach Built in the South of France

By Michael Zwerin

BRIGNOLES, France, May 31 (IHT) — Jacques Loussier applied the swing already implied by Bach into a piano/harp/drum context and the result pleased almost everybody. It was one of those rare holes through which popular musicians get rich without prostituting music. (Frank Sinatra found another.) Since 1959, Loussier's seven "Play Bach Jazz" albums have sold a total of 4 million copies.

The profits have been invested in Miraval, an example of the disparate flurry of international-class recording studios moving to California's deserts. Colorado canyons, Welsh valleys and southern French vineyards. Recording in one of these places has become something of a social asset.

While decentralization is chic, there are also practical advantages. Loussier explains: "The musicians don't get stuck in traffic. They arrive on time and in good humor. Then they don't have to run out every hour to stick a franc in the parking meter. And in Paris, if you have rented a studio until 10:30, you have to finish then even if the music is just beginning to feel right. Here, you've got all day."

As a piano student, Loussier was attracted to Bach more than any other composer. "Every time I played his music I was tempted to add to it because I thought this music should be played to infinity. During Bach's time there was a lot of improvisation. I asked myself: 'Why don't we improvise with it now?'"

## Films and Television

Loussier continues to sell about 150,000 albums a year. He plays 40 to 50 concerts a year and finds the children of his original audience there. He composes music for films and television ("Voltaire"). But most of his time is being invested in Miraval.

The place was neglected when he and his wife, Sylvie, bought it 10 years ago. They followed the classic moving-to-the-country story... hope, joy, disappointment, culture



Part of Jacques Loussier's rural recording studio.

gap and finally coming to terms with a more subtle way of living. Their story is different from others, however, because there is just more of it.

Mrs. Loussier owns and runs a boutique and line of children's clothing called "Petit Faune." The workshop and business office are in Miraval. The place already produced a fair view (Chateau Miraval), so the vineyards were put back in shape. Says Patrice Kuef, Loussier's associate in the studio: "Competition for wine exports is tough. The wine isn't profitable."

More than \$300,000 has been put into the studio alone so far. It boasts a 24-track console, four tympani, a Bosendorfer concert grand, a harpsichord, a synthesizer, a reverb unit, a natural old-wine-barrel echo chamber and you can literally drive a truck into it.

## An Idea That Grew

Both Loussier and Kuef are bearded, bright, highly motivated. The studio is busy two out of every three days, beyond projections for this, the second, year. It grew out of their contact when Kuef was re-

curding engineer for Philips. Kuef's wife was Loussier's secretary. "Patrice and I thought it would be a good idea to build a little studio for my own use. But then we decided it wouldn't really be very professional. The tapes would have to be mixed in Paris anyway. Little by little, the idea grew into a full-blown studio."

"Petite Faune" alone employs an average of 30 people. The vineyards have to be tended. Maxime Le Forrier or Leonard Gasquin or the Marseilles Opera are recording. Everybody eats lunch together. Up to 50 can be served. It is an unusual mix, taking place as it does in a manor house with medieval origins. Looking at it now, the immediate vicinity, between Brignoles and Barjols in the Var, might still be the Middle Ages. Also, the manner of living, though thoroughly modern in its infrastructure, is somehow medieval. Kuef's wife now works for Mrs. Loussier.

For the studio, it's 10 months isolation, two months inundation. The south of France blossoms with music festivals in the summer and then Miraval is no longer on the periphery but in the center and the studio will profit from the nearby Antibes Festival to record several jazz albums in July.

Even so, distance is not a handicap, according to Kuef: "We made a comparative study between recording here and in Paris. For similar studio facilities, using the same number of musicians for the same amount of time, including transportation and hotel costs, we come out well under half the price."

An auberge may soon be constructed at the entrance to the domaine. The children of those who live in Miraval must now be transported to school in nearby towns. This causes problems, such as being unable to play with friends after school. Why not build a school in Miraval? Eventually, even a town hall? Anything would seem to be possible. As Loussier says: "I never do things halfway."

## Music in England

## Hockney's Visual Wonder at Glyndebourne Festival

By Henry Pleasants

GLYNDEBOURNE, England, May 31 (IHT) — Advance publicity on the new John Cox production of Mozart's "The Magic Flute," opening the annual Glyndebourne Opera Festival, has centered on the stage designs of David Hockney, the painter, whose only previous opera has been Glyndebourne's "The Rake's Progress" of three seasons ago.

And, as it has turned out, rightly so. All critical opinion seems to agree that no previous designs for "The Magic Flute," including those of Kokoschka for Salzburg and Chagall for the Met, at once so brilliant and so satisfactorily achieved the blend of Egyptology and Freemasonry called for by Emanuel Schikaneder's tantalizingly enigmatic and ambiguous libretto.

It's all done so fluently and simply, too. Just a series of 12 painted drops rising and falling without any interruption of continuity, each wonderfully appropriate to the scene for which it provides the setting, lively, varied and evocative in color, leading on to a glorious burst of sun at the close.

John Cox's production is all of a piece with the background, abounding in imaginative detail, including a hilariously formidable dragon (modeled on Uccello's "St. George" in the National Gallery).

## On the Arts Agenda

Five days of public sessions on improvisation in music, consisting of concerts, films and lectures, will be held June 5, 7, 8 and 9 at the Centre Georges Pompidou in Paris under the direction of Vinko Globokar, the director of the department of instruments and voice for IRCAM. Improvisation in non-European music, jazz and in musical theater are among the subjects covered in the sessions at 3, 6 and 8:30 p.m. On June 6, the sessions will be held at the conservatory in suburban Pantin.

"Les Troqueurs," by Antoine d'Avouerie, an early example of opera comique—first performed in 1753 at the Foire Saint-Laurent in Paris—will be given six performances from June 7 to 14 in the

Passage du Commerce (130 Boulevard Saint-Germain) as part of the cultural festival of Paris' Sixth Arrondissement. John Whiclaw will be the musical director and the work will be staged and designed by Alice Pole, with a cast including Susan Fale, Arlette Thiel, Michel Laplanche, Anton Elder and Graham Routley.

Arah art and folk music and folk dancing from several countries will comprise the program of the second Festival of Traditional Music from June 16 to July 1 in West Berlin. Musicians and dancers will come from Iraq, Yemen, Egypt, Syria, Morocco, Libya, Tunisia and Sudan, many of them appearing in Europe for the first time. Events are scheduled at the Akademie der

Kunst, the Museum fuer Volkerkunde and the Berlin Radio, co-sponsors of the festival with the International Institute for Comparative Music Studies.

Opening programs of the Brussels Summer Dance Festival at the Theatre de la Monnaie include Jennifer Muller and The Works on June 9, the Ballet of the 20th Century on June 14, 15 and 17 with choreographies by Maurice Bejart and the Joseph Ruyssloot Ballet Theater on June 22, 23 and 24. In the Monnaie's small theater, Mdra will present "Bossa Lirica II," with choreography by Lydia Azzopardo, from June 8 to 17, and a program of choreographies by Bejart, Alfonso Goris and Allan Tung from June 20 to 23.

## Waverley Root

## Chickweed Is Much More Than Just a Lawn Chewer

CHICKWEED is known to most persons only as an unwanted plant whose purpose in life seems to be the ruin of lawns. This is doing an injustice to a worthy plant, according to Euell Gibbons, who writes in "Sealing the Healthful Herbs" that chickweed "could restore health to millions of undernourished people throughout the world if they would only use it," calling as witnesses in its favor two "old astrological herbalists" who testify gently, one that "it is a fine, soft, pleasing herb, under the dominion of the Moon," while the other adds, "in a word, it comforts, digests, defendeth and suppleth very notably."

If the human race has not yet fallen with gusto upon a green plant so packed with health-promoting elements, it may be because chickweed has very little taste; Gibbons recommends, whether it is to be eaten raw in a salad or cooked, that it be combined with other more assertive plants, unless the eaters "prefer mild and almost tasteless greens." He also advises that it be eaten only when the plant is young and the leaves succulent, and tender so tender that there is danger of overcooking them. When they are boiled with other greens, Gibbons suggests cooking the tastier ones for 10 minutes first and then adding the chickweed for only 2 minutes more.

## Anti-Scorbutic

Chickweed has attracted less attention from gourmets than from practitioners of folk medicine. In the days when scurvy was more of a problem than it is now, chickweed was prized because it was almost the only green anti-scorbutic vegetable.

The French call it *mouron des oiseaux* (birds' pimpernel), or *mouron blanc* (white pimpernel), or *morgeline*—the last from the Italian *mordiglina*, which might be translated freely as "chicken's tidbit."

As a low-calorie vegetable, chickweed can be included in slimming diets; in bome medicine, eating boiled chickweed and drinking the water in which it has been cooked has been recommended for losing weight. Chickweed has also been used for poultices on boils and similar eruptions.

The chickweed recommended by Gibbons is *Stellaria media*, but the name applies, strictly speaking, to any herb of *Stellaria* (also called starwort, suchwort, tongue grass or winter weed), and popularly to a number of other plants which, like chickweed, spread low over the ground (one which takes its name from this habit, carpetweed or Indian chickweed, is, I believe, not edible), especially those of the genera *Arenaria*, *Paronychia* and *Cerastium*, of which the last is called mouse-ear chickweed, *Arenaria peploides*, or sea chickweed, is, or was, fermented in Ireland and eaten like sauerkraut, holed fresh, or pickled.

Chickweed takes its name from the fact that it appears to small birds, including chickens (it is also called chickenweed). In France, so far as I know, it is never eaten by humans, but is given to caged birds.

The French saying, "Il n'a plus de mouron sur le cou" (he has no more chickweed on the pebble), means, "He's bald as an egg."

© 1978 Waverley Root

## Working Conditions First

NEW YORK, May 31 (UPI) — Job hunters have rejected offers to return to the corporate world because a McDonald's boss within walking distance of the boss is three inches too short, according to a personnel expert.

"In fact," observes Robert Half, "their strange attitudes and demands may make many applicants their own worst enemies."

The president of Robert Half Personnel Agencies, which has more than 50 offices in the United States, says that recent conversations with corporate personnel executives have turned up many cases of eccentric behavior among American pavement pounders.

For example, a Chicago credit manager refused to accept a job with a large retail chain after lunching with the corporate vice president, who ordered two glasses of Chablis. The credit manager concluded he didn't want to rub professional shoulders with someone "who obviously had a drinking problem."

A Milwaukee accountant remained in the ranks of the unemployed after insisting he couldn't start a coveted job for a month—on his astrologer's advice.

A financial executive turned down a position with a San Francisco manufacturer after the com-

pany said that it would not pay for his weekly visits to an acupuncturist.

A Milwaukee executive, who had visions of driving a Cadillac Seville on the job, decided he didn't want to work for a firm that only came up with a Chevrolet as a company car.

A Boston cashier refused a slot in a branch bank because it was too far from a McDonald's to fill her lunch-time job specification.

A Los Angeles financial analyst turned his back on a film production company because his prospective boss wore bow ties and, therefore, couldn't be trusted.

A 5-foot-9-inch Houston woman closed the door on a spot at a computer programming company because her prospective supervisor was only 5-foot-6-inches. She told the company she "couldn't respect a man" shorter than she.

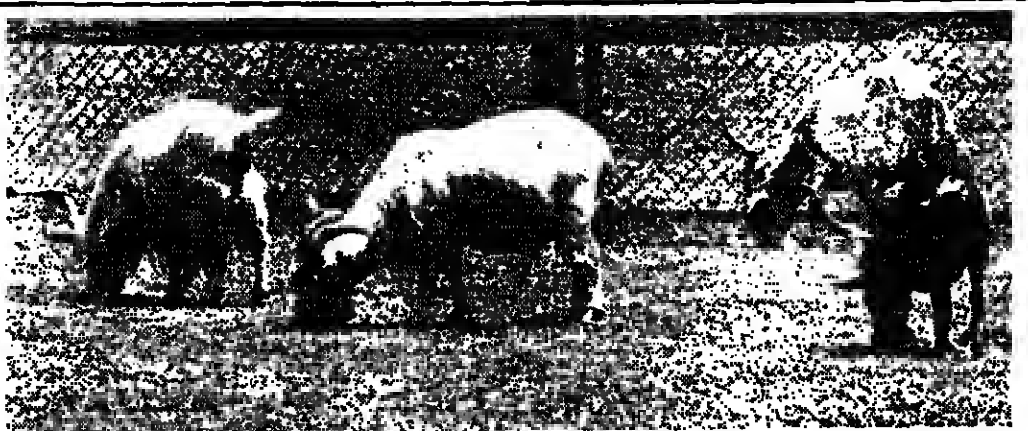
Mr. Half says that he was "understandably relieved" to find that these job candidates were not referred by his offices, which specialize in financial executive, accounting and data-processing employment.

And although he hasn't yet heard of applicants refusing a job because of four-week vacations or inflated salaries, Mr. Half maintains that "the wouldn't be too surprised if it did happen."

## Army Uses Lawn Chewers

WASHINGTON, May 31 (UPI) — The Army has found the ideal lawn mower at Fort Belvoir, Va. It leaves the grass closely cut and neatly trimmed.

It is a herd of 35 goats. "We don't have to do no cutting, no trimming, no nothing," said Gerald Phillips, the chief groundskeeper, as he surveyed the neat grounds of one of the post's two ammunition dumps. "The goats do it all."



## Movement Tries to Catch Up

## Rape Issue Galvanizes Spanish Feminists

By James M. Markham

BARCELONA, May 31 (NYT) — In a back room of the Bar Lasal, which is for women only, Inma explained to a male visitor the thinking behind a campaign that has galvanized Spain's late-starting feminist movement. The issue is rape.

"Rape is not only the aggression that takes place in the street," said the soft-spoken young woman. "It is all the aggression that occurs against women, from the insults on the sidewalk to the disguised rape that takes place in marriage. But even if the penal code is changed and men actually get sent to jail, one has to go more deeply into this. The bourgeois man, who suavely seduces a woman, never goes to jail. But that's rape, too."

In the hygienically scrubbed bar, tucked away in Barcelona's grubby Barrio Chino quarter, Inma and a handful of other radical feminists carried a rallying cry recently that in its hyperbole caught the mood of defiance in the women's movement here: "Contra violacion, castracion"—against rape, castration.

"The reaction has been very bad among the men," said Inma, a smile playing at the edge of her mouth. "The men think that we are proposing a feminism in which the women are going to dominate them the way they have dominated us. This was a symbolic thing. We did not want to castrate anybody."

Trends in Spain have a way of starting in Barcelona and spreading elsewhere. In Madrid this week,

Eduardo Montes, accused of raping a 12-year-old girl, may have been unsettled by the sight of an angry group of women shouting "Castracion!" at him as he passed through the courthouse corridor.

One placard carried by a member of the group declared, "Macho, your violence is your impotence!" Another said, "The night and the streets are ours, too. Let's take them!" When policemen tried to remove the picket signs, the protesters accused them of siding with the alleged rapist; the police desisted.

The women's movement in Spain, which began in 1975 with the decline of Franco, has a sizable agenda by the standards of Western Europe or the United States: changing laws on divorce, abortion, birth control and property rights of married women, as well as confronting discrimination in jobs, credit and other areas.

The movement against rape seems to have taken bold, because it at once challenges a legal system that rarely punishes male rapists and usually humiliates their female victims, and pits Spanish women against Spanish men in an elemental way.

There is some controversy over whether the incidence of rape has increased since what Inma, the

feminist, calls "this so-called democracy" was installed a year ago. What is certain is that the press writes about rape and rapists much more than it was allowed to under Franco, and that women's organizations, ranging from the *Organizacion Feminista Revolucionaria* to reformists in various political parties, have staged major demonstrations and spray-painted walls in protest against rape.

The result has been to make rape an issue, even though the police routinely report only two or three rapes a month across the country.

In February, a 16-year-old girl named Carmentxu, her face bloody, came running in panic toward a group of young people. A police car appeared as the girl screamed that she had been raped and beaten. The policemen, rather than pursuing the rapist, asked: "Was the act consummated?"

"I don't know," the girl answered. "I've never done it."

## Complaint Not Encouraged

Most rapes — feminists say 80 percent — go unreported in Spain, but Carmentxu happened to meet a group of women activists, who encouraged her to make a formal complaint and who witnessed what

followed. First, the police reminded her solicitously that she was not compelled to report the case; second, they informed her that, because it was Saturday, no forensic doctor was on duty to perform a medical examination.

When she persisted and finally announced that, while semen was present, her hymen was unbroken and she therefore remained a virgin. By the standards of Spanish law, she had not been raped.

Stories like this are common in Spain. There is a woman in Barcelona who faces the possibility of being jailed for contempt of court because she is reluctant to let her daughters, aged 4 and 6, visit their father, who raped them both. Another child who had been raped was expelled from her convent school because the school authorities said that she might become a "bad influence" on other children.

What especially angers Spanish feminists is the insouciant, sometimes conspiratorial, reaction of men to the question. One of Spain's leading cartoonists, Chumy Chumey, declared to a Barcelona newspaper: "When I learn that someone has raped a 14-year-old girl, I'm envious, truly, I know that this may not sit well with some people, but I say what I think. To me rape seems a good thing from 8 to 14."

## Catching Up

As in so many areas of Spanish life, women and militant feminists are almost breathlessly catching up with the rest of Western Europe, making up for four decades lost under Francoism by compressing into months the trends and developments that unfolded elsewhere during a period of years.

Their ability to effect changes remains to be tested. The women's movement is fragmented, and some of the most determined feminists oppose political lobbying. In the face of awesome tasks, consciousness-raising often comes first.

In the back room of Bar Lasal, Inma summed up her views: "What we want is each woman to be her own protagonist."

## Sydney Bartlett, Movie Writer, Is Dead at 76

HOLLYWOOD, May 31 (UPI) — Movie writer and producer Sydney (Sy) Bartlett, 76, who punched a Nazi diplomat in a nightclub encounter in 1940 and then became the first American to drop a bomb on Berlin, died Monday of cancer.

Mr. Bartlett made movies before and after World War II and some of his postwar pictures, such as "12 O'Clock High" and "A Gathering of Eagles," reflected his experiences as an Air Corps officer.

He achieved some fame in 1940 when he punched Werner Paek, an attaché at the German consulate in San Francisco, in an encounter in a nightclub. "He used 'Heil Hitler' all the time and I got tired of it," was his explanation.

He joined the Air Corps and in 1943 and was taken on a bombing raid over Berlin by the British Royal Air Force. The RAF allowed Bartlett to release his plane's bombload, making him the first U.S. airman to bomb the Nazi capital.

"I'm glad I didn't have to bail out over Berlin," he said later. "I imagine he [Mr. Paek] would have liked to meet me on his home ground."

Mr. Bartlett served as aide to Gen. Carl Spaatz, commander of the U.S. Army Air Force in Europe, and also as deputy commander of the 16th Air Force, rising to the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Bishop Antonio Teutonico CAMPOBASSO, Italy, May 31 (UPI) — Bishop Antonio Teutonico, 104, believed to be the oldest Roman Catholic priest in the world, died today in a village near this central Italian town where he retired, church officials said.

Bishop Teutonico had been bishop of Aversa in southern Italy for 30 years before retiring.

**WALLY FINDLAY**  
Galleries International  
new york • chicago • palm beach  
beverly hills • paris

**EXHIBITION**  
**POST-IMPRESSIONIST**  
**MASTERS**  
featuring  
CAMOIN • FILLON  
GUILLAUMIN • LEBOURG  
LOISEAU • MARQUET  
MAURA • MONTEZIN  
NESSI • P. PISSARRO  
O. ROCHE • VALTAT

2, avenue matignon  
Tel. 226.70.74  
mon. thru. sat. 10 a.m. - 7 p.m.

**Wally Findlay George V**  
Hôtel George V • 723.54.00  
**CONTEMPORARY ARTISTS**  
31, av. George V • Paris 8°  
daily - 10 a.m. - 9 p.m.  
sunday - 7 p.m. - 9 p.m.

## INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

Company recently established in Geneva  
wants  
**TOP EXECUTIVE**  
with wide experience in the TRADING OF OVERSEAS  
AGRICULTURAL GOODS AND FOODSTUFFS  
This position offers a real opportunity for an ambitious professional to make full use of his creative talents and drive within a small and friendly team.  
His leadership will be an essential factor in the company's expansion.  
Applicants should send a detailed C.V. + photo together with salary requirements to cipher  
B 18-118176, Publicis, CH-1211 Geneva 3.  
Applications will be treated in confidence.

## EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE

**ARABIC SPEAKING CONTROLLER**  
39-year-old Chartered Accountant (London and University Graduate (U.K.)), seeks career development. Experience includes ten years successful track record, including managerial posts with major multinational organizations. Good staff manager. Fluent in English, Arabic, French and Italian.  
B 2181 IHT 103, Enigma, London WC2

**American woman, perfectly bilingual, 4 years of effective responsibilities as**  
**MARKETING SERVICES MANAGER**  
in cosmetics in U.S.A., looking for same type of activity in Paris.  
Write: Box 01121, Herald Tribune.

**FOR INFORMATION AND COSTS**  
**OF ADVERTISING IN THE INTERNATIONAL**  
**EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES SECTION**  
**CONTACT THE LOCAL OFFICE**  
**IN YOUR COUNTRY**

Paris: Max Forrester  
Tel.: 747.12.65.  
London: Terry Gouper  
Tel.: 242 6593.  
Brussels: Bill Finnerty  
Tel.: 513.57 41.  
Amsterdam: Alfons Grijn  
Tel.: 76 81 04 / 76 86 67.

Frankfurt: I. Oettinger  
Tel.: 28 36 78.  
Luxembourg: Guy Van Thuyne  
Tel.: 29.58.14.  
New York: John Quigley  
Tel.: 752 38 90.  
Rome: Antonio Sambrotta  
Tel.: 679 34-37.  
Madrid: A. C. Sarmiento  
Tel.: 153 33 06.

## 9. Homesick.

(Another good reason to call home.)

An international call is the next best thing to being there.

هكذا من الاصل



# And now... the evening New Yorker!

British Airways Concorde—London to New York, morning and evening.



From today we're introducing evening Concorde flights from London to New York on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. These flights are in addition to our usual daily morning flights. The evening flights depart at 17:45, arriving at 16:30 (local time); the morning flights leave at 11:15 and arrive at 10:00 (local time). Whichever flight you choose, the New Yorker gets you there in just 3½ supersonic hours.

**'Can we help you?'**  
**British**  
**airways**





## In the NATO Fashion

calling the NATO summit's attention to Soviet military buildup "which far exceeds Soviet Union's legitimate security needs," President Carter was in the fortunate position of having ready a program to meet the threat he described. The program, for 1980 defense planning, has been in preparation for a year. NATO is accepting it. It provides for small annual increases in defense spending, improvements in force structure and effectiveness, and economizing cooperation on weapons procurement. When it comes to delivery on those earnest pledges, no doubt more than one NATO member will come up short. Thirty years of peace on the U.S. shield have glazed the ermines of most European allies. West Germany conspicuously excepted, to meet difficult military challenges. The Carter administration's NATO initiative nonetheless has elicited about as firm a response as could be expected from a region as economically and politically troubled as Western Europe. There has been transatlantic consultation up, down and sideways. NATO is, in fashion, doing what it was meant to do in sparing the defense of the West.

To be sure, not every member of NATO is that still the alliance's principal job. In one, Canada, secure under the U.S. strategic umbrella, now is seized with the mission of setting an example of unilateral disarmament; it has withdrawn its Europe-based forces from any nuclear role, and is replacing them with conventionally armed aircraft, the

nuclear-capable planes still assigned to its forces in North America. There is no country with which it would be more pleasant to take a stroll — on a sunny day.

Turkey, for a second example, is so put out by the Cyprus-triggered U.S. arms embargo that it is pretending — a pretension events could move toward reality — that it finds NATO irrelevant. Premier Bulent Ecevit spoke Tuesday, vaguely but feelingly, of the need for NATO to go beyond deterrence into dialogue and mutual understanding with the Russians. One could instantly see why he is so highly regarded as a poet.

Notwithstanding such passing triumphs of fad and pique over national interest, NATO will endure. No other instrument is available to maintain the military balance essential to the physical protection and the inner equilibrium even of those members who are unable to give the alliance the attention that their dependence upon it requires. It is sometimes said that the perception of a common Soviet threat is the glue of NATO. That really isn't so. At the core of the alliance is a common good nature, the feeling among the members of NATO that there is a preciousness to the defense and welfare of all democracies, regardless of the peccadilloes of any of them. That the members — or, at any given moment, most of the members — are democracies builds in an empathy for the failings of the breed.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Kettle Drums and a Triangle

The headlines notwithstanding, the world did not move any nearer to war over the holiday weekend. A great many important people just happened to be near U.S. microphones and so there erupted what the idling tizen might well have mistaken for a Great Foreign Policy Debate. There is no particular use for alarm; those who feel a need to worry about the diplomacy of the day might have with us not over what was said but that was left unsaid.

Apparently stalled, again, in their negotiations for a second arms limitation treaty, the United States and the Soviet Union exchanged demands for the next concession, and while both tried hard to isolate the ALT negotiations from other disputes, they came close to calling each other liars about the extent of Soviet (and Cuban) responsibility for the Shaba invasion of Zaire and other turmoil in Africa.

Apparently delighted, therefore, to step on a sensitive Soviet toe, President Carter's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, came off a plane from Peking to announce that the United States and China were daily finding more common, namely anti-Soviet, ground. He accused the Russians of breaking the code of détente, charging them with violations of human rights, an alarming military build-up in Europe, hateful anti-U.S. propaganda, strategic encirclement of the Middle East, the stirring up of racial conflict in Africa and — a new U.S. concern — the concentration of forces on the border of China.

Obviously sharing some of this concern, the heads of NATO governments then gathered to plan a matching build-up of their forces in Europe and some support for friendly African countries. The Chinese cheered this two-front denunciation of the Russians and proceeded to denounce both superpowers for refusing to disarm. Moscow was the more dangerous of the two, they added, and unless resisted, the more likely source of a new world war.

We make light of some of this rhetoric even though we well recognize the deadly is-

ssues involved and the great costs of rival ambitions on parade. But all this maneuvering is transparently tactical and in no small measure political — certainly — in Washington terms and probably also in Moscow's and Peking's. The U.S. regard for human rights in the Soviet Union, for instance, would ring more true if it were not delivered in an embrace with the People's Republic of China, whose versions of the Orlov trial are never made known. The diversion of Soviet attention and weapons to the Chinese frontier is hardly a new development or without a certain comfort to NATO.

The fact is that President Carter and Mr. Brzezinski have now settled comfortably into the chairs of their predecessors and are globally advocating something very close to what Presidents Nixon and Ford and Mr. Kissinger sought: a hard-headed deal with Moscow to limit the nuclear arms race even without agreement on other issues but with some promise of better competitive behavior in other realms; a cozying up to China without sacrificing Taiwan, in part to make the Russians more pliable and in part for its own value; a determination to resist Soviet penetration elsewhere, notably the Middle East and Africa, provided Congress can be persuaded to give the White House some leverage in the form of money and even arms — always on the understanding that few Americans these days favor any Vietnam-like interventions.

The Republicans came to these positions from a history of hard-line anti-Communism and therefore wound up overselling their skill as peacemakers. The Democrats come to them from the other direction and now run the risk of overdramatizing their toughness. But the underlying problems — and American responses — have not changed much. The country would be served better if instead of these tactical advertisements it could occasionally be treated to a series of sober presidential definitions of the courses we should pursue the world over.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other U.S. Opinion

### Work and Congress

Every time a tantalizing sex-and-politics scandal surfaces in Washington, correspondents scurry around interviewing women congressional workers about problems that they have faced. Eventually, someone predicts that at least this time Congress may be sufficiently embarrassed to act to protect its female — and black — employees against job discrimination. And then it's all forgotten.

That's because each member's staff is his or her own little fiefdom. Discrimination for which an employee might have redress in the outside business world, for which Congress legislates, can go unheeded because the House and Senate have exempted themselves from the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Equal Pay Act, the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Age Discrimination in Employment Act.

As a result, according to a 1977 House commission report, twice as many women as

men drew salaries in the \$10,000-to-\$15,000 range, while men outnumbered women 15 to 1 in the over-\$35,000 pay range. Translated, that means that women make coffee, not policy. Blacks and whites with equal education also do not receive equal pay.

For the first time, however, the Senate now has on its calendar a resolution establishing a Fair Employment Relations Board to mediate grievances of staff members and job applicants.

We commend the senators — especially Dick Clark, D-Iowa, James Abourezk, D-S.D., and Edward W. Brooke, R-Mass., who have bucked colleagues' pressure and shepherded the measure as far as it has gone. We hope that they will sound the alarm should the Senate try to continue dodging the standards to which it rightfully expects the rest of us to adhere.

—From the Los Angeles Times.

## In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

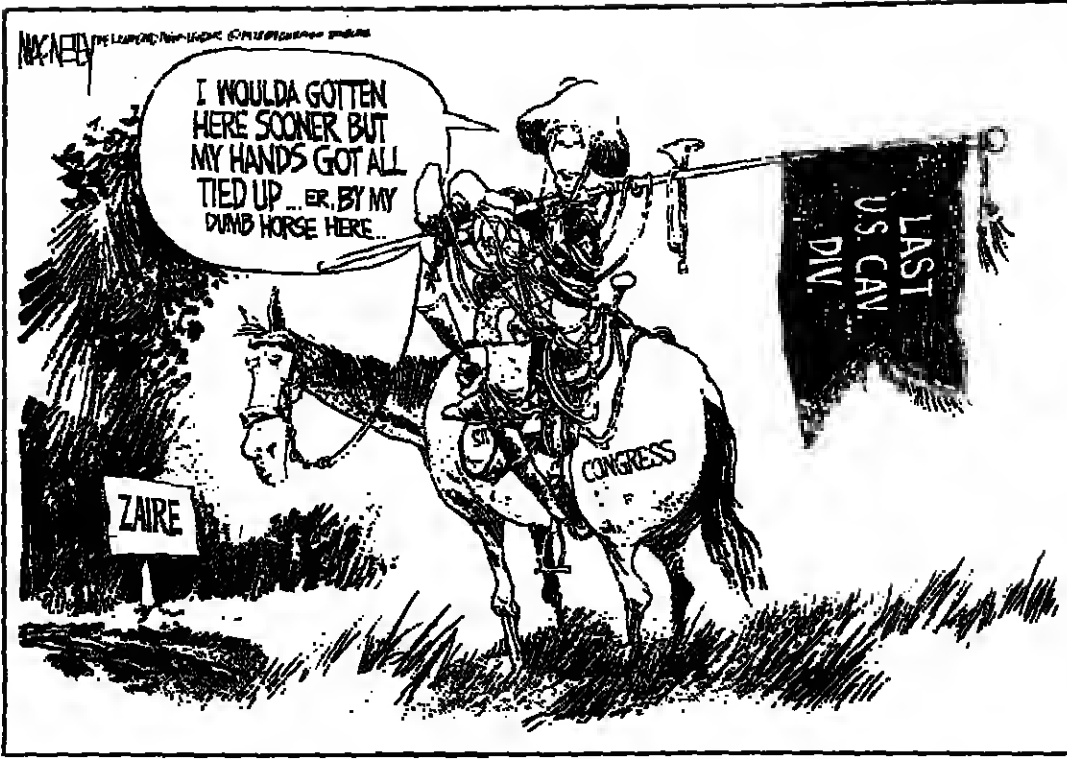
June 1, 1903

PARIS—The "Journal" this morning published a long dispatch from Beni Ounif in Algeria near the Moroccan frontier, stating that Mr. Jonnard, the French governor-general of Algeria, who is now on a tour of inspection in that district, was attacked by one of the semi-independent Moorish tribes which infest the frontier. A exchange fire was kept up between Mr. Jonnard's escort, under Gen. O'Connor, and the Moors.

Fifty Years Ago

June 1, 1928

PARIS—What may prove to be a definite step in settling the disputed identity of Mme. Tschakowski, alias Princess Anastasia, daughter of the late Czar Nicholas II, developed yesterday when it became known that Grand Duke Andre had arrived in Paris from Nice with his wife, Princess Krassinskaya, and is sailing immediately for New York at the request of Mrs. Leads of Oyster Bay, N.Y., to aid in the establishment of the identity of her Russian guest.



## Soviet Policies: A Summing Up

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON—Even if we could say with assurance who is going to succeed Leonid Brezhnev, this would not help us to predict what policies the Kremlin might follow in his absence. Any analysis must be based on something other than the little we know of the gray individuals who comprise most of the Politburo.

Perhaps they are not even as gray as we think they are. Even CIA analysts whose job it is to study their personalities and characters confess that they know far less about them than they would like to. Before he succeeded Stalio, Nikita Khrushchev was regarded as one of the colorful Politburo figures, and the same was thought of Alexander Dubcek before he led Czechoslovakia into its experiment with democracy. Even if somebody had told us in advance that Khrushchev and Dubcek were going to emerge as the top leaders, we would still have had no grounds for assuming that they were going to make the dramatic policy changes they did.

### Debate

Three possible lines of development have emerged in the debate among Western analysts about the future of the Soviet Union after Brezhnev. Most of the government analysts and some of the older academic experts on the Soviet Union whose opinions I have sampled assume that things will go on much as before. Some of the intelligence and academic experts believe that a turn to the right, to a more conservative and hardline policy, is quite likely. And some of the academic experts, mostly the younger ones, and very few intelligence analysts, believe that a more liberal regime might conceivably follow the Brezhnev era.

I am firmly on the side of this liberal "factor" — but I would add that its prediction is likely to come true only if Western policymakers help it to come true. The column is the last I will write for some time to come, and in some small way it is a summing up of whatever insight I have acquired since I began analyzing Kremlin policies in 1950. The most telling lesson I have learned is that there are always policy struggles going on in the Kremlin between the right and the left, between a conservative wing on the one hand and a moderate or more liberal wing on the other, even if the evidence of such struggles does not become available to us until much later.

### Discouraging

The most discouraging lesson I have learned is how difficult it is to persuade the powers that be in the Western capitals, particularly in Washington, that such struggles are in progress, and that in shaping our own policies we ought to take that into consideration. That is not to say that the West ought necessarily to support one Kremlin leader against another, but that it ought to act in a way that would help the Kremlin to decide on the policies that would be to the mutual benefit of both East and West. But in Washington domestic political reasons often prevent the pursuit of policies which would take such struggles into account. When Winston Churchill proposed to President Eisenhower after the death of Stalin a summit meeting with the new Soviet leader, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles advised firmly against it — and a rare opportunity to devise a new relationship with the Kremlin was lost. Only later did it become generally accepted that one of the Kremlin factions had wanted at the time to develop a more cooperative relationship with the West. There have been several other such missed opportunities since then.

Sometimes the failure to act on such opportunities is due more to a failure of analysis than to a failure of Western policy. The present ma-

jority view that a conservative regime is more likely to prevail after Brezhnev is based on a number of assumptions. One of these is that the Soviet leadership is committed first of all to its own perpetuation — which is a view I share. But it is also argued — and this is where I disagree — that the instinct for self-preservation will make the new Soviet leaders dissent, to prevent political reform, to avert innovation.

### Wrong View

I believe this is the wrong view, because there is a good deal of evidence that a new generation of Soviet leaders is emerging which holds that without innovation and reform, without economic experimentation and political change, the Soviet regime will find it difficult to retain its place as a leading power in the modern world. They are just as interested in self-perpetuation, both for themselves and for the regime, as their conservative colleagues. But they believe that their goals would be best achieved by following more liberal policies, both at home and abroad — and this is where we can help ourselves by helping them.

In the transition period which the Soviet leadership has already entered, and in the struggle for the succession to Brezhnev which will come into the open sooner or later, these conservative leaders and their "liberal" — for want of a better word — opponents are bound to clash, repeatedly. By devising our foreign policies in ways which might help the "liberals," by meeting them half-way in economic and arms negotiations — provided always that we do not thereby injure the West's basic interests — we can do a great deal to promote the kind of East-West understanding that has seemed to be almost within our grasp several times since the death of Stalin.

All one can do in the space of a column is to express a few conclusions based on several decades of work in this field — although others who have worked equally long have come to quite different views. In the end it comes down to a personal opinion, and it is often said that those who urge the kind of policy I discuss here are personally "soft" on the Kremlin, that they would give it anything it wants. So far as my own views are concerned, this is easily refuted by the hard line I have taken so often in the face of what I have considered Soviet excesses.

I thus believe that the West can, and should, take firm action to arrest the expansion of Soviet power in Africa. If we fail to do that, we will in effect be helping the Kremlin hardliners, for they will come to believe that they can get away with anything, and will therefore be encouraged to try even more risky ventures and to follow an even less accommodating policy in other negotiations with the West. But our resistance to the Kremlin's excesses must be part of a constructive policy designed to evolve a new relationship which could be opened up by the present transition from the Brezhnev rule to a new regime that will be represented, sooner or later, by a new generation of Soviet leaders. Above all, we must beware of missing the opportunities we have repeatedly missed in the past, and one such opportunity is presenting itself now and is being intensively discussed by U.S. policymakers.

Should President Carter invite Leonid Brezhnev to a summit meeting? Brezhnev, it is argued, is too weak physically and therefore politically to make such a meeting worthwhile. The struggle for the succession, it is said, is already in progress, and Carter should therefore wait until it is resolved, and meet Brezhnev's successor who would be eager to gain the interna-

tional prestige conferred by a summit meeting, and would therefore be willing to pay a political price for it. But if the struggle for the succession is indeed in progress, and if, as they are every reason to believe, it is concerned with policies as well as personalities, then the time for Washington to try to influence the direction of developments in Moscow is now. A summit meeting with Brezhnev, even if he is largely a figurehead, would give Carter the opportunity to convey to the whole Soviet leadership something of the gains which could result from a favorable development of U.S.-Soviet relations — and of the dangers if no such development takes place. It would then be up to those Soviet leaders who want to make the best of the existing opportunities to take the matter up with their colleagues.

Yes, in doing this Carter would be taking a hand in the Soviet succession struggle — but in doing this he could hardly be accused of backing a particular Soviet leader, or of interfering in the Kremlin's internal affairs. He would simply be presenting to the Kremlin his view of what the U.S.-Soviet relationship might be — and he would be doing this in good time to strengthen the hand of those of Brezhnev's possible successors who want a more cooperative relationship with the West. For once, we would be anticipating a change of guard in the Kremlin and the change of policy which has always followed it, instead of merely reacting to it after it happened.

Mr. Zorza is now writing a book and will resume his regular column in the International Herald Tribune in several months' time.

## NATO: Forgotten Principles

By James Reston

with the Russians, as he wanted a general settlement in the Middle East. But failing in that, at least so far, he is now taking a very hard line with the Russians as he did with the Israelis, and is going back to the wider common interests of the United States and the allies in Europe and Japan.

It would be easy to overestimate all this. What is going on here now, I think, is a kind of preventive propaganda war. Carter is trying to tell the Russians privately that he wants a strategic arms agreement — and really means it — but that even if he got the terms he wanted he couldn't get the ratification of the Senate so long as the Russians are using the Cubans as a Soviet foreign legion in the trouble spots of Africa.

Washington is not really very worried about the Cubans. With a few Western planes and a few hundred paratroopers, invaders from Angola into Zaire were scattered within a few hours. The Cubans can be dealt with by the organization of a well-trained and armed foreign legion, preferably an African foreign legion, which is apparently in formation. And it is interesting that the Cuban casualties in Angola and Ethiopia, if my information is correct, were not sent back to Havana for medical aid, but to Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

All this has been discussed with the utmost care in the private talks among the Western allies here, but with a renewed interest in organizing the West for working and consulting together on world problems. This conference has, at least, made some progress in bringing Greece and Turkey together to resolve their differences over Cyprus. Chancellor Schmidt of West Germany and President Giscard d'Es-

taing of France have insisted on healing this breach in the alliance in the eastern Mediterranean.

Nothing was settled in all this, but everything was discussed in the hope of persuading the Russians that they have more to gain by cooperating in a new world order, with limited military arms, than by using military power for controlling strategic targets in the Middle East, the Indian Ocean and Africa.

The chances are that this offer of cooperation rather than confrontation between East and West won't work, but the more the Russians reject the compromises of the West, the more they bring the nations of the West back together.

### Big Crisis?

You can hardly read the papers or watch the television these days without being told that some kind of big crisis is developing among the nations of the world. And yet it is hard to escape the feeling that there is something vaguely false about this recent propaganda.

The free nations have many hard economic and military problems to resolve with their finance ministers on budgets, trade and balance of payments but the Soviet emphasis on weapons, forward emplacement of divisions and missiles, and proxy wars in Africa has changed the tune within the diplomatic discussions of the West.

Younger leaders like Schmidt of West Germany, Giscard d'Estaing of France, and Carter, though they differed a year ago, seem to be coming closer to the notion that they have more to gain by working out common policies in defense of a common civilization than by dividing on national and political lines. And this may be a fact of considerable historic importance.





## Italy Officials Warn Of Payments Trends

ROME, May 31 (Reuters) — Warnings of the threat of renewed pressures on Italy's balance of payments in coming months have come from Paolo Baffi, governor of the Bank of Italy, and from Treasury Minister Filippo Pandolfi.

## Dollar Falls, Trade Thin

LONDON, May 31 (AP-DJ) — The dollar fell sharply against major currencies today, apparently as the result of a negative assessment of recent economic trends in the United States on the part of many foreign-exchange market participants.

The dollar fell to 2.0905 Deutsche marks from 2.1108 and to 221.52 yen from 223. It also dropped to 1.8922 Swiss francs from 1.9230 and sterling rose to \$1.83 from \$1.8187.

In the London bullion market, gold prices reflected the rising rate of U.S. inflation. At the end of the day, gold was quoted at \$184.50 an ounce bid, \$185 offered, the highest level since mid-March and up from \$182.50-183 yesterday.

However, dealers said that trading volume became progressively thinner as the day wore on so that movements were probably exaggerated. Not only were dealers occupied with month-end bookkeeping but many had already departed for the annual meeting of the International Foreign Club in Munich at the end of this week.

In a presentation in Frankfurt, Englebert Dicken, a member of Commerzbank's management board, said the basic problem of a growing U.S. trade deficit has yet to be resolved. He termed the recent strength of the dollar as nothing more than a technical reaction.

At a Conference Board meeting in Geneva, Henry Kaufman, chief economist of Salomon Brothers, said that the dollar problem, far from being at an end, could worsen. He said that next year may be the most difficult period for the dollar in post-war history.

Also, Mr. Baffi said, credit and interest-rate policies in the second half of this year will aim to prevent any upsurge in liquidity and to help hold down the public sector deficit.

Italy must take further action to reduce its public sector deficit to bring it within limits corresponding to the 24-trillion-lire deficit target set by the government earlier this year, he said.

However, the primary goal, he indicated, is finding jobs for the 1.7 million workers unemployed. Although excessive spending must be cut, he said, investment in essential sectors such as agriculture, energy, housing and anti-pollution must be speeded up, and the necessary credit be made available.

meeting today that Italy's relatively high inflation rate and the business upturn now under way, as the year draws on, lead to a less favorable trend in the balance of payments.

Mr. Pandolfi added that the recovery in the economy and increased household demand may lead to a recurrence of pressure on the lira in September. Italy now enjoys an excellent external currency situation, with reserves of about \$77 billion, he said, but the government has to guard against the dangers of tension on the currency, avoid a credit squeeze and return to policies that ensure economic growth without inflation.

Favorable currency developments so far and summer earnings from tourism make a government target for a 2-to-2.5 billion current-account surplus this year possible, Mr. Baffi said. However, he pointed out that the country has to repay \$4 billion in debt this year, and part of this will have to come either from reserves or from new loans.

He said short-term borrowing, in the form of banking or commercial credits, is one possibility, but he added that this is controllable internally only to a certain extent and can lead to exchange-market instability.

He said foreign banks seem ready to lend to Italy, but their attitude is influenced by the International Monetary Fund and the European Economic Community. Thus, there is no distinction between conditional and unconditional credits which imposes the need to manage the economy in such a way as to hold open the possibility of borrowing from the IMF and the EEC, he said.

IMF Delegation  
Mr. Pandolfi said that an IMF delegation is expected to visit Italy in late June to open negotiations for a new, larger loan to replace last year's \$450-million standby agreement. "If things go well, negotiations could take about a month," he said, although he declined to specify the amount of the prospective loan.

Both of the officials emphasized the need to curb the public sector deficit.

Also, Mr. Baffi said, credit and interest-rate policies in the second half of this year will aim to prevent any upsurge in liquidity and to help hold down the public sector deficit.

Italy must take further action to reduce its public sector deficit to bring it within limits corresponding to the 24-trillion-lire deficit target set by the government earlier this year, he said.

However, the primary goal, he indicated, is finding jobs for the 1.7 million workers unemployed. Although excessive spending must be cut, he said, investment in essential sectors such as agriculture, energy, housing and anti-pollution must be speeded up, and the necessary credit be made available.



Periodic Rises to Pricing Points

## U.S. Incidentals' Prices Take Big Leap

CLEVELAND, May 31 (AP-DJ) — Prices in the United States of incidentals — such as chewing gum, candy bars, mixed drinks and books — along with such major expenses as apartment rents, utility bills, insurance premiums and hospital rooms, do not change often but tend to take off in big leaps when they do rise. And they are jumping now.

The big-jump price increases on incidentals do not do much violence to officially measured inflation rates, such as the consumer price index, because they do not affect such basic costs as food and shelter. But sudden price increases of 25 percent, 50 percent and more, even on minor items, have "shock effect" on consumer psychology,

says Alan Murray, vice president of the business research section of Citicorp's economics department. "When the consumer is confronted with a threat to his economic position that he doesn't expect, it dampens his spending, and these big price increases are generally unexpected," he says.

Jay Schmiedeknecht, research director for the Gallup organization's Gallup Economic Service, agrees. "Most people tend to make it through the day without thinking of either inflation or the economy," he says. "People aren't paying attention to prices until something calls their attention to them." But a big price increase will set off "the chorus of 'oh my god, how can I keep these payments up?'" he says.

One reason for the rash of big price jumps this year is that some initiators of these big moves "like to lie low a little bit" and time the increases for periods of rapid inflation to make the boosts less conspicuous, says John Little, professor of management science at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. "If you start getting an inflationary push, you may get a lot of these big jumps," he says. Consumer prices rose at a 9.2-percent annual rate in the first quarter and probably provided that atmosphere.

Another reason why some prices jump 25 percent or so at a time is that some industries are "captives of tradition" and adhere to "price points" — distinct, well-defined pricing increments, says Benson Shapiro, associate professor of marketing at Harvard University's Graduate School of Business. "If we walked in and saw a movie price of \$2.27, we'd wonder what the hell was going on," he notes.

Some prices, such as those for books and vending machines, are raised infrequently principally because "changing prices itself is a hassle," according to Thomas Juster, director of the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research.

## Savings & Loans Inflows At 3 1/2-Year Low in U.S.

WASHINGTON, May 31 (AP-DJ) — Savings inflows at U.S. savings and loan associations in April fell to the lowest level since late 1974, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board said.

New deposits exceeded withdrawals by \$364 million, off sharply from the \$2.59 billion of net new savings in March. While a "substantial drop-off in savings receipts" is typical in April because of income-tax payments and other seasonal factors, "the drop-off this year was larger than normal," the bank board said.

April savings inflows were the lowest for any month since the \$312 million of October, 1974, and the lowest for any April since 1974, when savings and loans had net withdrawals of \$340 million.

Officials blamed the decline on "recent increases in market interest rates," referring to rates that are most attractive to investors than those paid on savings and loan deposits. To help stem the deposit slide, the bank board and the Federal Reserve recently authorized a new six-month savings certificate at banks and savings and loans at a rate related to the interest rate on six-month Treasury bills. The new certificates will be available starting tomorrow.

Savings and loans in April "found it necessary to borrow heavily" and had to reduce holdings of liquid assets, the board said. Net new borrowing for the month was a record \$2.6 billion, more than four times the month-earlier level. Savings and loans have increased borrowings from the Federal Home Loan Banks by \$7.8 billion since April 1977. Total borrowings stood at a record \$22.6 billion at the end of the latest month.

new borrowing for the month was a record \$2.6 billion, more than four times the month-earlier level. Savings and loans have increased borrowings from the Federal Home Loan Banks by \$7.8 billion since April 1977. Total borrowings stood at a record \$22.6 billion at the end of the latest month.

## Nippon Kokan Reports 52.3% Drop in Profits

TOKYO, May 31 (AP-DJ) — Nippon Kokan's net profit fell 52.3 percent in the year ended March 31 to \$2.1 billion yen (about \$23.4 million) from 10.91 billion yen the preceding year.

Sales fell 2.8 percent to 1.2 trillion yen from 1.24 trillion yen and exports dropped to 440.39 billion yen from 454.26 billion yen. The year-end dividend was cut to three yen from five yen. Per-share earnings fell to 1.78 yen from 3.73 yen.

Kawasaki Steel Net Off  
TOKYO, May 31 (AP-DJ) — Kawasaki Steel's net profit fell 12.2 percent for the year ended March 31 to 6.81 billion yen (about \$30.3 million) from 7.75 billion yen a year earlier.

Sales declined 4.9 percent to 935.05 billion yen from 982.88 billion yen a year ago. The dividend was cut to 3 yen from 5 yen and per-share earnings dropped to 2.80 yen from 3.19 yen a year ago.

Read International Off  
LONDON, May 31 (AP-DJ) — Read International's net fell 5.23 percent for the year ended March 31 to \$32.5 million from \$34.2 million a year earlier. The profit is before extraordinary losses of \$41.5 million in fiscal 1978 compared with \$7.3 million a year ago.

## AVIS AUX PORTEURS D'OBLIGATIONS DE L'EMPRUNT 0,75% 1975-1982 de U.S. \$50.000.000 — EMIS PAR LA COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE DU CHARBON ET DE L'ACIER

LA COMMISSION DES COMMUNAUTES EUROPEENNES INFORME LES PORTEURS D'OBLIGATIONS QU'UN TIRAGE AU SORT PORTANT SUR UN MONTANT NOMINAL DE U.S. \$2.000.000, — A ETE EFFECTUE LE 10 MAI 1978 EN PRESENCE D'UN NOTAIRE AU SIEGE SOCIAL DE LA BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS POUR LE GRAND-DUCHÉ DE LUXEMBOURG A LUXEMBOURG.

NUMEROS DES TITRES SORTIS AU TIRAGE DE 1978: 6375/430-8431/10374 INCLUS.  
NUMEROS DES OBLIGATIONS REMBOURSABLES ET NON ENCORE PRESENTES AU REMBOURSEMENT: REMBOURSABLES AU 1.776: 23135; REMBOURSABLES AU 1.777: 6431 / 6438-6546 / 6700-8283 / 8288-8291-9293 / 322-8369-8371-8375/78.

MONTANT RESTANT EN CIRCULATION APRES LE 1<sup>er</sup> JUILLET: U.S. \$44.000.000.  
LES OBLIGATIONS TIREES AU SORT CESSERONT DE PORTER INTERET LE 1<sup>er</sup> JUILLET 1978. LES OBLIGATIONS PRESENTES AU REMBOURSEMENT DEVONT ETRE MUNIES DES COUPONS AU 1<sup>er</sup> JUILLET 1979 ET SUIVANTS ATTACHEES ET SERONT PAYABLES SUIVANT LES CONDITIONS INDIQUEES SUR LES TITRES.  
L'AGENT FINANCIER, BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS POUR LE GRAND-DUCHÉ DE LUXEMBOURG.

## Steepest Increase in 14 Months

## U.S. Consumer Prices Rise .9%

WASHINGTON, May 31 (UPI) — Soaring food prices, particularly for beef and fresh vegetables, pushed up the U.S. cost of living in April by 0.9 percent for the steepest increase in 14 months, the government said today.

The consumer price index for all urban consumers, figured on a yearly basis, would amount to 10.8 percent, the Labor Department said — the first return to a yearly double-digit inflation rate since February, 1977.

Barry Bosworth, head of the Council on Wage and Price Stability, warned last week that the consumer prices in April and May would be a "disaster," but he said some improvement may be evident during June.

The 0.9-percent increase compared with 0.8-percent gains in March and January and a 0.6-percent February increase.

The food and beverage index rose 1.8 percent after advancing 1.3 percent in March and 1.2 percent in each of the two previous months. Beef prices climbed a record 6.6 percent last month, accounting for more than a third of the rise in the food index. Fresh vegetable prices, which fell in March, rose by 9.7 percent, led by a nearly 30-percent increase in lettuce costs.

The cost of food in markets went up by 2.4 percent last month, "considerably more" than the average monthly increase of 1.4 percent in the first quarter of 1978. In addition, prices of pork, poultry, dairy products, sugar and sweets and fats and oil products all gained ground at a faster rate than in either March or February.

However, prices declined for eggs and fresh fruits and coffee went down for the 10th straight month.

## Earnings Up 0.5%

To worsen the situation, the April rise in prices was greater than the rise in wage rates. Real gross average weekly earnings increased 0.5 percent last month, the report said. However, a 1.1-percent increase in average hourly earnings combined with a 0.3-percent increase in average weekly hours more than offset the 0.8-percent increase in the revised consumer price index, the department said. Over the year, real average weekly earnings were up 2 percent. It also said that over the year, real spend-

able earnings increased 2.9 percent. Housing costs rose 0.9 percent, about the same as in March, but homeowners' costs in the financing, taxes, and insurance sector advanced 1.7 percent and home maintenance and repair services rose 1.4 percent, "continuing the rapid rise in evidence since the start of this year," the department said.

Among utilities, charges for piped gas and electricity both rose 1.5 percent, the third consecutive month of steep increases. Fuel oil

prices rose 0.9 percent, about the same as in the previous month. Furniture and bedding prices were up 1.1 percent while prices for appliances increased 0.7 percent. Clothing went up 1 percent, "a relatively large increase for the second consecutive month." In the medical care category, prices of prescription and nonprescription drugs and supplies rose 0.5 percent about the same as the preceding months.

## Wall St. Prices Advance

NEW YORK, May 31 (IHT) — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange staged a sharp rise today before some profit-taking eroded the gains.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed at \$40.6, up 6.40 and advances led declines \$86 to \$45. Volume rose to 29.07 million shares from yesterday's 21.04 million.

In the money market, the Federal Reserve entered the government securities market twice to add reserves through overnight repurchase orders, once when the key federal funds rate was trading at 7 11/16 and again at 7%.

Late in the session, the Commerce Department new orders received by manufacturers rose 1.8 percent to \$2.39 billion to a seasonally adjusted \$128.27 billion in April. This compares with a 2.7-percent rise in March and is up 15.4 percent from a year earlier. In-

ventories rose 0.8 percent to \$185.4 billion.

The Agriculture Department also reported in the afternoon that prices farmers receive for their crops rose an average 3 percent in May. The eighth monthly increase in a row. It said the main contributors to the rise were cattle, hogs, soybeans and apples. Offsetting the increases were eggs, tomatoes and onions.

Prices also gained on the American Stock Exchange with the index closing at 144.87, up 0.48.

On the Big Board, General Motors climbed 1/4 to 61, Ford rose 1/4 to 49 1/2, and Chrysler gained 1/4 to 11 1/2. American Motors, which said it will halt production of city trans it buses, was unchanged at 5 1/2.

Reliance Group, which led the actives, eased 1/4 to 31 1/2. Bethlehem Steel added 1/4 to 24 1/2. U.S. Steel, which reported a Securities and Exchange Commission investigation into its disclosures on environmental matters, tacked on 1/4 to 29 1/2.

## Senate Panel Critical Of Fed Credit Policy

WASHINGTON, May 31 (AP-DJ) — The Federal Reserve Board's current tight monetary policy will probably "further dampen" the slow economic growth expected in the second half of the year, the Senate Banking Committee charged.

The committee called for a less restrictive monetary policy and a narrow budget deficit in fiscal 1979 which starts Oct. 1. "The current mix of monetary and fiscal policy would seem to be working in the opposite direction" to lower inflation and less unemployment, the panel said in its semiannual review of the Fed's monetary policy.

## TURKEY

## THE WESTON GROUP

specializes in all kinds of Turkish financing  
Enquiries to  
8002 ZURICH Stockenstr. 10  
Tel: 537.11, Tel: 201.13 50  
10036 NEW YORK CITY  
500 Fifth Ave.  
Tel: WU 620 783.7; 730.1350

## World Economic Recovery Still Hesitant

## Growth Rate Held Likely to Slow Down

By William Kuczewicz

LONDON, May 31 (AP-DJ) — The world's economic recovery from recession is still hesitant, except in the United States, and the rate of growth will probably slow down slightly this year and next, even allowing for stimulative measures in most major countries, according to a National Institute of Economic and Social Research forecast.

The outlook for the world economy might look a good deal less gloomy than it does now," it says, if the United States, West Germany and Japan took effective action.

The economies of the major industrial countries are expected to grow by 3.4 percent this year, down from an estimated 3.7 percent last year and 5.3 percent in 1976. In 1979, the rate of economic growth is expected to remain around 3.5 percent, below a historical rate of 3.8 percent for the period 1965-75.

The growth of output in the industrial countries continues to lag behind their official targets and our own expectations," the institute says, citing "the failure of non-residential investment to fill its normal cyclical role."

pattern of a gradually improving trend in Western Europe, but a recessionary one in the United States recurs." U.S. consumer prices are likely to rise by 6.8 percent in 1978, slightly faster than 6.5 percent last year, it says.

The overall increase in consumer prices in countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the institute predicts, should decelerate to about 7.4 percent this year compared with 8.9 percent in 1977. But the 1978 forecast is still above 6.4 percent for the period 1965-75. Concerning the unemployment outlook, "the broad picture this year and next seems likely to be a continuing, though slower, reduction in the United States and a fairly flat trend elsewhere."

World trade is forecast to continue growing slowly, while the balance of payments on current account will be "much less unfavorable" to the OECD countries than in 1976 and 1977. After volume increases of 4 percent last year for industrial world trade, the institute calculates, a rise of 5 percent is probable this year, accelerating to 6 percent in 1979.

The oil producers' surplus on current account will be "somewhat reduced" both this year and next, while the deficit of the other developing countries will increase rapidly and the OECD countries may move into surplus next year.

plus could go yet higher even after the continuing appreciation of the yen." Unless the Japanese government takes measures that actually reduce the volume of exports from now on below the first-quarter level, a rise of at least 5 percent for 1978 is "inevitable."

The overall increase in consumer prices in countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the institute predicts, should decelerate to about 7.4 percent this year compared with 8.9 percent in 1977. But the 1978 forecast is still above 6.4 percent for the period 1965-75. Concerning the unemployment outlook, "the broad picture this year and next seems likely to be a continuing, though slower, reduction in the United States and a fairly flat trend elsewhere."

World trade is forecast to continue growing slowly, while the balance of payments on current account will be "much less unfavorable" to the OECD countries than in 1976 and 1977. After volume increases of 4 percent last year for industrial world trade, the institute calculates, a rise of 5 percent is probable this year, accelerating to 6 percent in 1979.

The oil producers' surplus on current account will be "somewhat reduced" both this year and next, while the deficit of the other developing countries will increase rapidly and the OECD countries may move into surplus next year.

pattern of a gradually improving trend in Western Europe, but a recessionary one in the United States recurs." U.S. consumer prices are likely to rise by 6.8 percent in 1978, slightly faster than 6.5 percent last year, it says.

The overall increase in consumer prices in countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the institute predicts, should decelerate to about 7.4 percent this year compared with 8.9 percent in 1977. But the 1978 forecast is still above 6.4 percent for the period 1965-75. Concerning the unemployment outlook, "the broad picture this year and next seems likely to be a continuing, though slower, reduction in the United States and a fairly flat trend elsewhere."

World trade is forecast to continue growing slowly, while the balance of payments on current account will be "much less unfavorable" to the OECD countries than in 1976 and 1977. After volume increases of 4 percent last year for industrial world trade, the institute calculates, a rise of 5 percent is probable this year, accelerating to 6 percent in 1979.

The oil producers' surplus on current account will be "somewhat reduced" both this year and next, while the deficit of the other developing countries will increase rapidly and the OECD countries may move into surplus next year.

## CHAIRMAN'S LETTER

During its first year your Bank was successful in establishing its name and reputation within the Arab and International banking communities, and in gaining the confidence of its clients and depositors. This was achieved by following conservative approach directed by sound and prudent banking practices, while at the same time moving forward to selectively take advantage of profitable business opportunities which enabled it to achieve its ambitious targets. Moreover priority was given to the selection of a highly professional staff in order to lay down the basis for continued sound growth in the future.

Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Accounts  
The Bank completed its first year with encouraging results as may be seen from the following:  
1) The total balance sheet grew steadily to reach F.Fr. 693,157,133 on December 31, 1977. This figure was achieved at a steady pace averaging 6.25% monthly.

2) Gross profits before tax amounting to F.Fr. 6,994,499.61 yielding gross income at 9.33% on the average paid-up capital which was paid in 3 equal instalments of F.Fr. 25 million each.

The Directors have decided that in addition to normal depreciation, the full amount of the establishment costs will be amortized during the first year. Consequently net taxable income was F.Fr. 3,721,058.40.

International Financing  
In the area of international financing, the Bank was lead-manager co-manager of six international loans and bond issues, in addition to being a participant in a significant number of such transactions. Furthermore the Bank has engaged in a new important activity, i.e. the promotion of business cooperation between France and the West on one hand and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Arab countries on the other hand, through the setting-up of joint ventures between Western and Arab business interests in the areas of industry and construction mainly.

The Bank has placed emphasis on its role as an Arab institution and made special efforts to develop its business accordingly in the following fields:  
1) Cooperation with Arab financial institutions: our efforts have been successful in this respect through the establishment of correspondent banking relationship and close ties with a number of Arab Central Banks and commercial banks.

2) To be true to our vocation of serving Arab investors, we are giving strong support to our Geneva affiliate SAUDIFIN, and to our sister company FAR, ABJ which specializes in real estate advisory services in Paris.

The future  
In 1978 we look forward to further steady progress and to consolidate our position by:  
1) Developing our professional capabilities through the continued recruitment of high-caliber personnel.  
2) The widening and strengthening of our deposits base, and the initiation of new financial activities and services both in the Arab world and internationally.

The positive results of 1977 were achieved thanks to the unstinting support of the Bank's shareholders and the Board of Directors, thanks also to the dynamic commitment of the shareholders of our mother company. I wish to convey to all my warmest gratitude.  
Finally I wish to take this opportunity to thank the members of the staff for their loyalty, devotion and services which made all this possible.

Dr. Chafic Akhbar  
Chairman of the Board

## BALANCE SHEET AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1977

Assets	F.Fr.
Cash and Due from Banks	293,930,809
Trading Account Securities	15,202,418
Loans and Bills Discounted	341,152,339
Sundry Debtors	34,094,258
Investment	5,851,250
Fixed and other Assets	2,925,989
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>693,157,133</b>

Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	F.Fr.
Demand Deposits	65,809,687
Time Deposits	474,403,458
<b>Total Deposits</b>	<b>540,213,145</b>
Sundry Creditors	47,804,856
Accrued Liabilities	28,521,179
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>616,539,180</b>

Stockholders' Equity:	F.Fr.
Capital stock, F.Fr. 1,000 nominal Value; Subscribed and Paid-up 75,000 shares	75,000,000
Retained earnings	1,617,653
<b>Total Stockholders' equity</b>	<b>76,617,653</b>
<b>Total liabilities and stockholders' equity</b>	<b>693,157,133</b>

Contract Accounts	F.Fr.
Documentary Credits	90,311,434
Guarantees Issued	265,658,609

## STATEMENT OF INCOME FOR THE PERIOD ENDING DECEMBER 1, 1978

Operating Income:	F.Fr.
Interest	31,831,223
Fees and Commissions	7,535,567
Other Income	852,018
<b>Total operating income</b>	<b>40,218,808</b>
Operating Expenses:	F.Fr.
Interest Charges	19,742,113
General and Administrative Expenses	12,252,998
Other Expenses	1,232,897
Depreciation and Amortization	3,273,441
<b>Total operating expenses</b>	<b>36,542,449</b>
Income before tax	3,676,359
Income tax	2,058,736
<b>Net Income</b>	<b>1,617,653</b>

ADDRESSES  
PARIS (H.O.) 49/51 Ave. George-V, 75008. Tel: 720.86.08. Telex: 630549 F ASBK.  
BAHRAIN (O.R.U.) P.O. Box 5.820. Tel: 50903. Telex: 8969 SAUBAB CJ.  
LONDON (R.O.) The Stock Exchange Bldg., Old Broad Str., London EC2N 1JH. Tel: 588.4322. Telex: 681345 SAUDI G.  
GENEVA SAUDIFIN S.A. (Affiliate) Case Postale 814.1211 Geneva 1. Tel: 326.640. Telex: 289395 SDF CH.







هكذا من الأصل

[illegible]

but A  
(know  
From  
golden  
untouch  
the ce  
where  
first a  
glorifi  
by G

**METAXA** the Gr

**METAXA** the Greek classic







New Issue

These Bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

June 1, 1978

# NIPPON SHINPAN CO., LTD.

Tokyo, Japan

DM 50 000 000.-

Convertible Bearer Bonds of 1978/1985

Issue Price: 100 %

Interest: 3 % p.a., payable semi-annually on April 1 and October 1

Final Maturity: April 1, 1985

Conversion Right: from August 1, 1978 into shares of Common Stock of Nippon Shinpan Co., Ltd. at a conversion price of ¥ 738 per share

Listing: Frankfurt (Main)

Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank

Daiwa Europe N. V.

Sanwa Bank (Underwriters) Limited

Credit Suisse White Weld Limited

N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited

Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated

Algemene Bank Nederland N. V.

A. E. Ames & Co.

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N. V.

Banca Commerciale Italiana

Banca del Gottardo

Banco Ambrosiano

Bank of America International

Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft

Bank Leu International Ltd.

Bank Mees & Hope NV

Banque Bruevles, Lambert S. A.

Banque Générale du Luxembourg

Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez

Banque Internationale

Banque Nationale de Paris

Banque de Neufville, Schlumberger,

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas

Banque Rothschild

Baring Brothers & Co.

Banque Sanou

Bayerische Hypotheken- und

Bayerische Landesbank

Bayerische Vereinsbank

BHF-BANK International

Wechsel-Bank

Girozentrale

Chase Manhattan

Citicorp International Group

Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co.

Caisse des Dépôts

Crédit Lyonnais

Citifinanstall-Bankverein

International Limited

et Consignations

Crédit Lyonnais

Citifinanstall-Bankverein

Commerzbank

Crédit Commercial de France

Crédit Lyonnais

Citifinanstall-Bankverein

Aktiengesellschaft

Daiwa Europe

Daiwa Securities (HK)

DBS - Daiwa Securities

Dai-ichi Securities Co., Ltd.

(Deutschland) Limited

Daiwa Securities (HK)

International Limited

Deutsche Bank

DG BANK

Deutsche Girozentrale

Dillon, Read Overseas

Aktiengesellschaft

Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank

Deutsche Kommunalbank -

Corporation

Dresdner Bank

First Boston (Europe)

Robert Fleming & Co.

Genossenschaftliche

Aktiengesellschaft

Limited

Limited

Zentralbank AG - Wien

Girozentrale und Bank der

Goldman Sachs

Groupement des Banquiers

Hambros Bank

österreichischen Sparkassen

International Corp.

Privés, Genevix

Limited

Aktiengesellschaft

Industriebank von Japan

Inter-Mpha Wia (Singapore)

Isifuto Bancaria

FHL Samuel & Co.

(Deutschland)

Limited

San Paolo di Torino

Limited

Aktiengesellschaft

Kreditbank S. A. Luxembourgaise

Kuhn Loeb Lehman Brothers, Wia

Klewort, Benson

Kreditbank S. V.

Kreditbank S. V.

Kuhn Loeb Lehman Brothers, Wia

Limited

Manufacturers Hanover

Merrill Lynch International & Co.

R. Metzler & Co., Sohn & Co.

LTCB Asia







# Poland and West Germany Open World Cup Today

By Rob Hughes

BUENOS AIRES, May 31 (UPI) — The pulse of the World Cup is beginning to race in anticipation of the soccer. In just about 12 hours, at 3 p.m. local time, West Germany and Poland will meet in the last World Cup game to play the inaugural match of the tournament in which the soccer players will compete at the level of skill, competition and athleticism to emerge from all our minds and fears we hold for world sports and off the field.

It would be nice, but probably only history is against it: the last World Cup all began with 0-0 games and West Germany and Poland, which have had quite a few encounters, are wily competitors, wary of the immediate and quite cognizant of the fact that a draw in the first game would be a victory over weaker teams, and Mexico would place itself in both halves in the quarterfinals.

**Constant Optimism**  
Not that the talk has been of a negative game. Jack Gmoch, a former player and manager of Poland, has been a strong believer in the scientific approach of the sporting mind. He assisted all along that his team and will beat the Germans. Helmut Schoen of West Germany has never been drawn out on the field, but he has been specifically expected from opening match, only that the team is not in the quality without a body, and manager of Poland, who has been a strong believer in the scientific approach of the sporting mind. He assisted all along that his team and will beat the Germans.

Helmut Schoen of West Germany has never been drawn out on the field, but he has been specifically expected from opening match, only that the team is not in the quality without a body, and manager of Poland, who has been a strong believer in the scientific approach of the sporting mind. He assisted all along that his team and will beat the Germans.

Helmut Schoen of West Germany has never been drawn out on the field, but he has been specifically expected from opening match, only that the team is not in the quality without a body, and manager of Poland, who has been a strong believer in the scientific approach of the sporting mind. He assisted all along that his team and will beat the Germans.

Helmut Schoen of West Germany has never been drawn out on the field, but he has been specifically expected from opening match, only that the team is not in the quality without a body, and manager of Poland, who has been a strong believer in the scientific approach of the sporting mind. He assisted all along that his team and will beat the Germans.

Helmut Schoen of West Germany has never been drawn out on the field, but he has been specifically expected from opening match, only that the team is not in the quality without a body, and manager of Poland, who has been a strong believer in the scientific approach of the sporting mind. He assisted all along that his team and will beat the Germans.

Helmut Schoen of West Germany has never been drawn out on the field, but he has been specifically expected from opening match, only that the team is not in the quality without a body, and manager of Poland, who has been a strong believer in the scientific approach of the sporting mind. He assisted all along that his team and will beat the Germans.

Helmut Schoen of West Germany has never been drawn out on the field, but he has been specifically expected from opening match, only that the team is not in the quality without a body, and manager of Poland, who has been a strong believer in the scientific approach of the sporting mind. He assisted all along that his team and will beat the Germans.

Helmut Schoen of West Germany has never been drawn out on the field, but he has been specifically expected from opening match, only that the team is not in the quality without a body, and manager of Poland, who has been a strong believer in the scientific approach of the sporting mind. He assisted all along that his team and will beat the Germans.

Helmut Schoen of West Germany has never been drawn out on the field, but he has been specifically expected from opening match, only that the team is not in the quality without a body, and manager of Poland, who has been a strong believer in the scientific approach of the sporting mind. He assisted all along that his team and will beat the Germans.

Helmut Schoen of West Germany has never been drawn out on the field, but he has been specifically expected from opening match, only that the team is not in the quality without a body, and manager of Poland, who has been a strong believer in the scientific approach of the sporting mind. He assisted all along that his team and will beat the Germans.

Helmut Schoen of West Germany has never been drawn out on the field, but he has been specifically expected from opening match, only that the team is not in the quality without a body, and manager of Poland, who has been a strong believer in the scientific approach of the sporting mind. He assisted all along that his team and will beat the Germans.

Helmut Schoen of West Germany has never been drawn out on the field, but he has been specifically expected from opening match, only that the team is not in the quality without a body, and manager of Poland, who has been a strong believer in the scientific approach of the sporting mind. He assisted all along that his team and will beat the Germans.

Helmut Schoen of West Germany has never been drawn out on the field, but he has been specifically expected from opening match, only that the team is not in the quality without a body, and manager of Poland, who has been a strong believer in the scientific approach of the sporting mind. He assisted all along that his team and will beat the Germans.

## World Cup Schedule

BUENOS AIRES, May 31 (UPI) — The schedule of first-round World Cup soccer matches:

**Thursday, June 1**  
BUENOS AIRES — West Germany vs. Poland.

**Friday, June 2**  
MAR DEL PLATA — France vs. Italy. ROSARIO — Tunisia vs. Mexico. BUENOS AIRES — Hungary vs. Argentina.

**Saturday, June 3**  
MAR DEL PLATA — Sweden vs. Brazil. BUENOS AIRES — Spain vs. Austria. MENDOZA — Iran vs. Netherlands. CORDOBA — Peru vs. Scotland.

**Sunday, June 4**  
MAR DEL PLATA — Italy vs. Hungary. ROSARIO — Poland vs. Tunisia. CORDOBA — Mexico vs. West Germany. BUENOS AIRES — Argentina vs. France.

**Monday, June 5**  
BUENOS AIRES — Austria vs. Sweden. MAR DEL PLATA — Brazil vs. Spain. CORDOBA — Scotland vs. Iran. MENDOZA — Netherlands vs. Peru.

**Tuesday, June 6**  
MAR DEL PLATA — France vs. Hungary. CORDOBA — Tunisia vs. Mexico. ROSARIO — Poland vs. West Germany. BUENOS AIRES — Argentina vs. Italy.

**Wednesday, June 7**  
BUENOS AIRES — Austria vs. Sweden. MAR DEL PLATA — Brazil vs. Spain. CORDOBA — Scotland vs. Iran. MENDOZA — Netherlands vs. Peru.

**Thursday, June 8**  
MAR DEL PLATA — France vs. Hungary. CORDOBA — Tunisia vs. Mexico. ROSARIO — Poland vs. West Germany. BUENOS AIRES — Argentina vs. Italy.

**Friday, June 9**  
MAR DEL PLATA — Sweden vs. Brazil. BUENOS AIRES — Spain vs. Austria. MENDOZA — Iran vs. Netherlands. CORDOBA — Peru vs. Scotland.

**Saturday, June 10**  
MAR DEL PLATA — Italy vs. Hungary. ROSARIO — Poland vs. Tunisia. CORDOBA — Mexico vs. West Germany. BUENOS AIRES — Argentina vs. France.

**Sunday, June 11**  
MAR DEL PLATA — Brazil vs. Spain. CORDOBA — Scotland vs. Iran. MENDOZA — Netherlands vs. Peru.

**Monday, June 12**  
MAR DEL PLATA — France vs. Hungary. CORDOBA — Tunisia vs. Mexico. ROSARIO — Poland vs. West Germany. BUENOS AIRES — Argentina vs. Italy.

**Tuesday, June 13**  
MAR DEL PLATA — Sweden vs. Brazil. BUENOS AIRES — Spain vs. Austria. MENDOZA — Iran vs. Netherlands. CORDOBA — Peru vs. Scotland.

**Wednesday, June 14**  
MAR DEL PLATA — Italy vs. Hungary. ROSARIO — Poland vs. Tunisia. CORDOBA — Mexico vs. West Germany. BUENOS AIRES — Argentina vs. France.

**Thursday, June 15**  
MAR DEL PLATA — France vs. Hungary. CORDOBA — Tunisia vs. Mexico. ROSARIO — Poland vs. West Germany. BUENOS AIRES — Argentina vs. Italy.

**Friday, June 16**  
MAR DEL PLATA — Sweden vs. Brazil. BUENOS AIRES — Spain vs. Austria. MENDOZA — Iran vs. Netherlands. CORDOBA — Peru vs. Scotland.

**Saturday, June 17**  
MAR DEL PLATA — Italy vs. Hungary. ROSARIO — Poland vs. Tunisia. CORDOBA — Mexico vs. West Germany. BUENOS AIRES — Argentina vs. France.

**Sunday, June 18**  
MAR DEL PLATA — Brazil vs. Spain. CORDOBA — Scotland vs. Iran. MENDOZA — Netherlands vs. Peru.

**Monday, June 19**  
MAR DEL PLATA — France vs. Hungary. CORDOBA — Tunisia vs. Mexico. ROSARIO — Poland vs. West Germany. BUENOS AIRES — Argentina vs. Italy.

**Tuesday, June 20**  
MAR DEL PLATA — Sweden vs. Brazil. BUENOS AIRES — Spain vs. Austria. MENDOZA — Iran vs. Netherlands. CORDOBA — Peru vs. Scotland.

**Wednesday, June 21**  
MAR DEL PLATA — Italy vs. Hungary. ROSARIO — Poland vs. Tunisia. CORDOBA — Mexico vs. West Germany. BUENOS AIRES — Argentina vs. France.

**Thursday, June 22**  
MAR DEL PLATA — France vs. Hungary. CORDOBA — Tunisia vs. Mexico. ROSARIO — Poland vs. West Germany. BUENOS AIRES — Argentina vs. Italy.

**Friday, June 23**  
MAR DEL PLATA — Sweden vs. Brazil. BUENOS AIRES — Spain vs. Austria. MENDOZA — Iran vs. Netherlands. CORDOBA — Peru vs. Scotland.

**Saturday, June 24**  
MAR DEL PLATA — Italy vs. Hungary. ROSARIO — Poland vs. Tunisia. CORDOBA — Mexico vs. West Germany. BUENOS AIRES — Argentina vs. France.

**Sunday, June 25**  
MAR DEL PLATA — Brazil vs. Spain. CORDOBA — Scotland vs. Iran. MENDOZA — Netherlands vs. Peru.

**Monday, June 26**  
MAR DEL PLATA — France vs. Hungary. CORDOBA — Tunisia vs. Mexico. ROSARIO — Poland vs. West Germany. BUENOS AIRES — Argentina vs. Italy.

**Tuesday, June 27**  
MAR DEL PLATA — Sweden vs. Brazil. BUENOS AIRES — Spain vs. Austria. MENDOZA — Iran vs. Netherlands. CORDOBA — Peru vs. Scotland.

**Wednesday, June 28**  
MAR DEL PLATA — Italy vs. Hungary. ROSARIO — Poland vs. Tunisia. CORDOBA — Mexico vs. West Germany. BUENOS AIRES — Argentina vs. France.

**Thursday, June 29**  
MAR DEL PLATA — France vs. Hungary. CORDOBA — Tunisia vs. Mexico. ROSARIO — Poland vs. West Germany. BUENOS AIRES — Argentina vs. Italy.

**Friday, June 30**  
MAR DEL PLATA — Sweden vs. Brazil. BUENOS AIRES — Spain vs. Austria. MENDOZA — Iran vs. Netherlands. CORDOBA — Peru vs. Scotland.

**Saturday, July 1**  
MAR DEL PLATA — Italy vs. Hungary. ROSARIO — Poland vs. Tunisia. CORDOBA — Mexico vs. West Germany. BUENOS AIRES — Argentina vs. France.

**Sunday, July 2**  
MAR DEL PLATA — Brazil vs. Spain. CORDOBA — Scotland vs. Iran. MENDOZA — Netherlands vs. Peru.

**Monday, July 3**  
MAR DEL PLATA — France vs. Hungary. CORDOBA — Tunisia vs. Mexico. ROSARIO — Poland vs. West Germany. BUENOS AIRES — Argentina vs. Italy.

**Tuesday, July 4**  
MAR DEL PLATA — Sweden vs. Brazil. BUENOS AIRES — Spain vs. Austria. MENDOZA — Iran vs. Netherlands. CORDOBA — Peru vs. Scotland.

**Wednesday, July 5**  
MAR DEL PLATA — Italy vs. Hungary. ROSARIO — Poland vs. Tunisia. CORDOBA — Mexico vs. West Germany. BUENOS AIRES — Argentina vs. France.

**Thursday, July 6**  
MAR DEL PLATA — France vs. Hungary. CORDOBA — Tunisia vs. Mexico. ROSARIO — Poland vs. West Germany. BUENOS AIRES — Argentina vs. Italy.

**Friday, July 7**  
MAR DEL PLATA — Sweden vs. Brazil. BUENOS AIRES — Spain vs. Austria. MENDOZA — Iran vs. Netherlands. CORDOBA — Peru vs. Scotland.

merely needed time to organize themselves.

"I ask you for understanding, which will be mutual," said Gmoch, a manager known for uncompromising stern discipline in training. "I remind you that (first) friends must fight and then they understand one another. From now, heart, head and door will be open for everybody."

Wonderful oratory for a soccer coach, particularly an East European. He then demonstrated its value by throwing open the gates on his team's next practice match... a game against a local Rosario eleven in which the friendly, open, understanding Poles treated journalists to a workout which contained only two of their likely first team!

West Germany, meanwhile, traveled today to Buenos Aires from its own Cordoba encampment. A year ago, Schoen's team looked in invincible form but lately defeat by Brazil and then Sweden have produced a nervous among its press and camp followers that Schoen, for all his own considerable experience and conversational expertise, has not been able to prevent from reaching the players.

**No European Victors**

My own view is that West Germany is capable of returning to something like its form of last fall — and if it could do so will be extremely hard to depose even here in Latin America where no European team has yet won the World Cup.

West Germany's team, which was apparently "leaked" (if again the leak is not a false move), throws us all back to the World Cup of 1970 in which Schoen surprised everyone by settling an argument within his team as to whether Uwe Seeler, the old warhorse, or Gerd Muller, the youngblood, should be his center-forward. Schoen, aware that the two men did not get on, put them together as roommates, and together as goalkeepers.

Now it is said the German team is divided as to the merits at center-forward of Dieter Muller of Cologne and Klaus Fischer of Schalke 04. Both are consistent marksmen; Muller has recovered remarkably from injury. Fischer, tired toward the end of the demanding Bundesliga season but remains a phenomenally accurate goalscorer. And, if the leak is correct, Schoen has again opted for a marriage of the two center-forwards, denying himself the width of two wings.

Again, if the team as published is right, he has revealed another new hand, including Hansi Muller, the 20-year-old Stuttgart serviceman, on the left of his midfield. This has been West Germany's problem position and, when I spoke to Schoen a month ago, he conceded that Hansi Muller was a possibility, though he said then that the player's youth and inexperience might make him somebody to groom for the future. The future could arrive in 24 hours' time.

**Other Worries**

We must hope it is all that arrives, that the word of the Montonero guerrillas not to strike against the "people's" sport will hold, that frustrations of players cooped up within heavily policed situations and perhaps unable to play to their limits will not rebound in dirty play.

That is the immediate worry. Beyond it is one of the Americanized hotels of this fine old European-style city, FIFA, the world's soccer rulers, met yesterday to discuss the wider problems of international soccer. The officials wrangled for hours about tossing out Taiwan and welcoming with open arms the 800-million inhabitants of China, but got nowhere.

As we began, it will be nice just to get down to the play, to push aside the encroachments of the gun and the politics, if we can.

**Big Play Near End**

The Bulls erased a 15-point deficit to tie the score midway through the fourth period, and led, 106-104, after Bobby Dandridge hit a three-point play with 20 seconds to go.

But Seattle's Fred Brown sent the game into overtime by sinking a jump shot from the right corner with 14 seconds on the clock. Dandridge led seven Bulls in double-figure scoring, with 23 points. Elvin Hayes scored 20, Kevin Grevey 17, Wes Unseld 15, Johnson 14 and Henderson and Mitch Kupchak 12 each.

Dennis Johnson led Seattle with 33 points. Gus Williams scored 23, Jack Sikma 20 — including 19 in the second half — and Brown 18. Brown, the Sonics' captain, had 16 points in the first half of 7-of-10 shooting, but managed to connect on just 1 of 9 shots in the second half.

**First-Half Show**  
Seattle's backcourt trio of Williams, Dennis Johnson and Brown dominated the first half, combining for 43 points as the Sonics built a 56-48 lead by hitting 56 percent of their shots to 36 percent for Washington.

The loss snapped a 21-game homecourt winning streak for the Sonics, who will meet Washington here Friday night in the fifth game of this best-of-seven series. The previous playoff attendance record had been 21,564 at the Cleveland Cavaliers' home arena, the Coliseum in Richfield, Ohio, on May 19, 1976. The crowd last night was the second largest crowd in National Basketball Association history, falling short of the 41,163 who attended a doubleheader at the Houston Astrodome on Feb. 4, 1969.

**West Spliced**  
BEVERLY HILLS, Calif., May 31 (AP) — Jerry West, who recently completed his second season as coach of the Los Angeles Lakers, was married Sunday on his 40th birthday. His wife is the former Kristine Bua, 25.

**Borg Wins Easily**  
PARIS, May 31 (UPI) — Borg opened his campaign here today with an easy 6-1, 6-1, 6-1 victory over Eric Deblicker.



Dennis Johnson of the Seattle SuperSonics shoots over Kevin Grevey of the Washington Bullets in the NBA playoff finals.

## Bullets Rally to Tie Series in Overtime

From Wire Dispatches

SEATTLE, May 31 — Charles Johnson scored six points in overtime as the Washington Bullets staged a second-half comeback to beat the Seattle SuperSonics, 120-116, last night and even their NBA championship playoff series at two games each. The game was played before 39,457 fans in the Seattle Kingdome.

With the score tied, 106-106, after regulation time, Johnson started the Bullets off quickly in the five-minute overtime, scoring on a fast-break lay-up, a short jump shot and a long jump shot. The Sonics were unable to overtake the Bullets the rest of the way, although Johnson gave them an opportunity when he missed two free throws with 17 seconds remaining and the Bullets ahead, 116-114.

But the rebound of the second missed shot bounced long and was grabbed by Washington's Tom Henderson. He was quickly fouled and made both of his free throws. Wally Walker scored a lay-up with six seconds remaining and Henderson closed out the scoring with two more free throws.

**Big Play Near End**  
The Bulls erased a 15-point deficit to tie the score midway through the fourth period, and led, 106-104, after Bobby Dandridge hit a three-point play with 20 seconds to go.

But Seattle's Fred Brown sent the game into overtime by sinking a jump shot from the right corner with 14 seconds on the clock. Dandridge led seven Bulls in double-figure scoring, with 23 points. Elvin Hayes scored 20, Kevin Grevey 17, Wes Unseld 15, Johnson 14 and Henderson and Mitch Kupchak 12 each.

Dennis Johnson led Seattle with 33 points. Gus Williams scored 23, Jack Sikma 20 — including 19 in the second half — and Brown 18. Brown, the Sonics' captain, had 16 points in the first half of 7-of-10 shooting, but managed to connect on just 1 of 9 shots in the second half.

**First-Half Show**  
Seattle's backcourt trio of Williams, Dennis Johnson and Brown dominated the first half, combining for 43 points as the Sonics built a 56-48 lead by hitting 56 percent of their shots to 36 percent for Washington.

The loss snapped a 21-game homecourt winning streak for the Sonics, who will meet Washington here Friday night in the fifth game of this best-of-seven series. The previous playoff attendance record had been 21,564 at the Cleveland Cavaliers' home arena, the Coliseum in Richfield, Ohio, on May 19, 1976. The crowd last night was the second largest crowd in National Basketball Association history, falling short of the 41,163 who attended a doubleheader at the Houston Astrodome on Feb. 4, 1969.

**West Spliced**  
BEVERLY HILLS, Calif., May 31 (AP) — Jerry West, who recently completed his second season as coach of the Los Angeles Lakers, was married Sunday on his 40th birthday. His wife is the former Kristine Bua, 25.

**Borg Wins Easily**  
PARIS, May 31 (UPI) — Borg opened his campaign here today with an easy 6-1, 6-1, 6-1 victory over Eric Deblicker.

**Attack His Rhythm**  
"That may be the only way to play him. Either that or come to the net on everything," says Ditts. "Somehow you have to break up his rhythm from the baseline. He likes to run from side to side, and when he stays back there and gets grooved, he just overpowers you."

Borg is the only current top player whom Ditts has never beaten. The same is true for Solomon, who has never come close. Solomon is ill-equipped to trouble Borg because he hits high-bouncing topspin off both wings, which gives the fleet Borg a chance to get to the ball and pound it. Solomon cannot abandon his two-fisted backhand and hit a one-handed slice the way Ditts can, and he does not really have a drop shot, only a cross-court angled dink that Borg covers superbly.

"The right play against Borg is when Ditts tried — short to the backhand and low — but that's not my game," Solomon said yesterday. "He loves anything high, so he nails

me. I've got to try to develop some other stuff on the practice court if I'm ever going to do well against him."

"Vilas isn't as quick as Borg, he's not as mentally strong, and I don't think he hits as hard. He doesn't have one big shot that can kill you the way Borg's forehand can. Vilas was awfully tough last summer, but he's not as consistent as Borg. I've never seen Borg get flustered."

Roscoe Tanner, another of Borg's victims in Rome, hit 0-4 against him this year, but had never felt out of a match the way he did in this first meeting on European clay. "It's very difficult to figure out a way to beat him on this stuff, or to even get games," said Tanner. "I practiced with him for a week in Monte Carlo before going to Rome, and I was amazed. He doesn't make errors and he doesn't get tired."

Twice in the last two months Borg has defaulted in tournaments because of infected blisters — on a toe during a World Championship Tennis tournament at Rotterdam and on his right thumb during the WCT finals at Dallas.

He had a complete physical examination, including blood tests, at Monte Carlo the week before the Italian Open, and doctors found no organic explanation for the blisters. Apparently he just has sensitive skin. It seems to be his only vulnerable point.

# Cardinals' Rookie Pitches One-Hitter in His Debut

NEW YORK, May 30 (UPI) — Silvio Martinez allowed one hit — a seventh-inning home run by Steve Henderson — in his National League debut last night, pitching the St. Louis Cardinals to an 8-2 victory over the New York Mets.

Martinez, 22, a right-hander from the Dominican Republic who hurled a no-hitter in the minors in his last start Friday night, walked three and hit one batter over the first six innings. Henderson tagged his first pitch of the seventh for the left-center fence for his sixth home run.

The Mets scored without a hit in the ninth on a walk to Henderson, a wild pitch, an infield out and another wild pitch.

The Cardinals supported Martinez with a 14-run attack, highlighted by George Hendrick's three-run homer in the seventh.

**Phillies 6, Pirates 1**  
At Philadelphia, Greg Luzinski's three-run homer backed the five-hit pitching of Steve Carlton and gave Philadelphia a 6-1 victory over Pittsburgh. Luzinski, in a 4-for-4 slump, hit his ninth home run into the left field bullpen in the first inning after Mike Schmidt was hit by a pitch and Mikel Schmidt singled.

**Expos 7, Cubs 4**  
At Montreal, Ellis Valentine, Andre Dawson and Warren Cromartie hit home runs to give Montreal a 7-4 victory over Chicago. Valentine's homer in the fourth inning off Chicago starter Rick Reuschel (5-4) was his fifth of the season and broke a scoreless tie. Cromartie then beat out an infield single and Dawson followed with his seventh homer of the year.

**Braves 4, Reds 3**  
At Atlanta, Gary Mathews led off the bottom of the 10th with his sixth home run of the year and Atlanta trimmed Cincinnati, 4-3. Atlanta tied the game in the ninth when catcher Don Werner — filling in for the injured Johnny Bench — tagged a runner at home plate with the wrong hand.

**Giants 1, Astros 0**  
At Houston, Bob Knepper

pitched a five-hitter for his second shutout of the season and drove home a seventh-inning run with a sacrifice fly as San Francisco beat Houston, 1-0. Knepper (7-2) walked one and struck out four while picking up his sixth complete game in 11 starts this season.

**Dodgers 10, Padres 2**  
At Los Angeles, Rick Rhoden pitched a four-hitter and Los Angeles erupted for seven runs in the first two innings to trample San Diego, 10-2. Rhoden (5-3) allowed only a first-inning single by Ozzie Smith before San Diego broke up his shutout bid in the ninth with three hits.

**Red Sox 4, Blue Jays 0**  
In the American League, at Boston, Dennis Eckersley scattered eight hits in pitching Boston to a 4-0 triumph over Toronto and giving Boston a 23-6 record for May. Eckersley struck out five and walked none in boosting his record to 5-1.

**White Sox 6, Angels 2**  
At Chicago, Chet Lemon and Lamar Johnson delivered back-to-back home runs off Frank Tanana in the third inning to boost Chicago to its fourth straight victory, 6-2, over California. It was only the second loss in 10 decisions for Tanana, who lasted 4 2-3 innings, his shortest start of the season, and gave up five runs on eight hits.

**Indians 5, Yankees 1**  
At Cleveland, Rick Wise snapped a personal three-game losing streak by pitching a four-hitter while Buddy Bell and Wayne Cager had run-scoring singles in the sixth inning as Cleveland beat New York. Wise, whose teammates gave him only 12 runs in his eight losses this season, allowed two singles in the first inning and then retired 18 batters in a row.

**Brewers 2, A's 1**  
At Milwaukee, Don Money's run-scoring single snapped a 1-1 tie in the seventh inning and Mike Caldwell scattered eight hits in leading Milwaukee over Oakland 2-1.

**Tigers 5, Orioles 2**  
At Detroit, Steve Baker, pitching

in only his second major league game, gave up three hits in seven innings while Alan Trammell and Aurelio Rodriguez drove in two runs each as Detroit snapped its seven-game losing streak by beating Baltimore, 5-2. The 21-year-old right-hander's victory was his first major league decision.

**Twins 2, Rangers 0**  
At Arlington, Texas, Geoff Zahn and Mike Marshall combined to outduel Ferguson Jenkins and give Minnesota its second shutout victory of the year, 2-0, over Texas. Zahn had runners on second and third in the first inning but worked his way out and did not allow a runner past second the rest of the night.

**Major League Standings**  
AMERICAN LEAGUE EAST  
Boston 13, New York 12, Detroit 11, Milwaukee 10, Cleveland 9, Toronto 8, Baltimore 7, Kansas City 6, Oakland 5, California 4, Texas 3, Minnesota 2, Chicago 1, Seattle 0.

WEST  
Oakland 27, Kansas City 26, California 25, Texas 24, Minnesota 23, Chicago 22, Seattle 21, Baltimore 20, Detroit 19, Milwaukee 18, Boston 17, New York 16, Toronto 15, Cleveland 14, Kansas City 13, Oakland 12, California 11, Texas 10, Minnesota 9, Chicago 8, Seattle 7.

Today's Games  
Boston @ Toronto, Cleveland @ New York, Detroit @ Baltimore, Milwaukee @ Oakland, Chicago @ California, Minnesota @ Texas, Seattle @ San Francisco.

Yesterday's Games  
Boston 4, Toronto 1, Cleveland 5, New York 1, Detroit 1, Baltimore 0, Milwaukee 2, Oakland 1, Chicago 3, California 2, Minnesota 2, Texas 0, Seattle 0.

Tomorrow's Games  
Toronto @ Cleveland, New York @ Detroit, Baltimore @ Milwaukee, Oakland @ Chicago, California @ Minnesota, Texas @ Seattle, San Francisco @ San Diego.

Next Week's Games  
Boston @ Toronto, Cleveland @ New York, Detroit @ Baltimore, Milwaukee @ Oakland, Chicago @ California, Minnesota @ Texas, Seattle @ San Francisco.

Next Week's Games  
Boston @ Toronto, Cleveland @ New York, Detroit @ Baltimore, Milwaukee @ Oakland, Chicago @ California, Minnesota @ Texas, Seattle @ San Francisco.

Next Week's Games  
Boston @ Toronto, Cleveland @ New York, Detroit @ Baltimore, Milwaukee @ Oakland, Chicago @ California, Minnesota @ Texas, Seattle @ San Francisco.

Next Week's Games  
Boston @ Toronto, Cleveland @ New York, Detroit @ Baltimore, Milwaukee @ Oakland, Chicago @ California, Minnesota @ Texas, Seattle @ San Francisco.

Next Week's Games  
Boston @ Toronto, Cleveland @ New York, Detroit @ Baltimore, Milwaukee @ Oakland, Chicago @ California, Minnesota @ Texas, Seattle @ San Francisco.

Next Week's Games  
Boston @ Toronto, Cleveland @ New York, Detroit @ Baltimore, Milwaukee @ Oakland, Chicago @ California, Minnesota @ Texas, Seattle @ San Francisco.

Next Week's Games  
Boston @ Toronto, Cleveland @ New York, Detroit @ Baltimore, Milwaukee @ Oakland, Chicago @ California, Minnesota @ Texas, Seattle @ San Francisco.

Next Week's Games  
Boston @ Toronto, Cleveland @ New York, Detroit @ Baltimore, Milwaukee @ Oakland, Chicago @ California, Minnesota @ Texas, Seattle @ San Francisco.

Next Week's Games  
Boston @ Toronto, Cleveland @ New York, Detroit @ Baltimore, Milwaukee @ Oakland, Chicago @ California, Minnesota @ Texas, Seattle @ San Francisco.

Next Week's Games  
Boston @ Toronto, Cleveland @ New York, Detroit @ Baltimore, Milwaukee @ Oakland, Chicago @ California, Minnesota @ Texas, Seattle @ San Francisco.

Next Week's Games  
Boston @ Toronto, Cleveland @ New York, Detroit @ Baltimore, Milwaukee @ Oakland, Chicago @ California, Minnesota @



